

SOKE OF PETERBOROUGH COUNTY COUNCIL

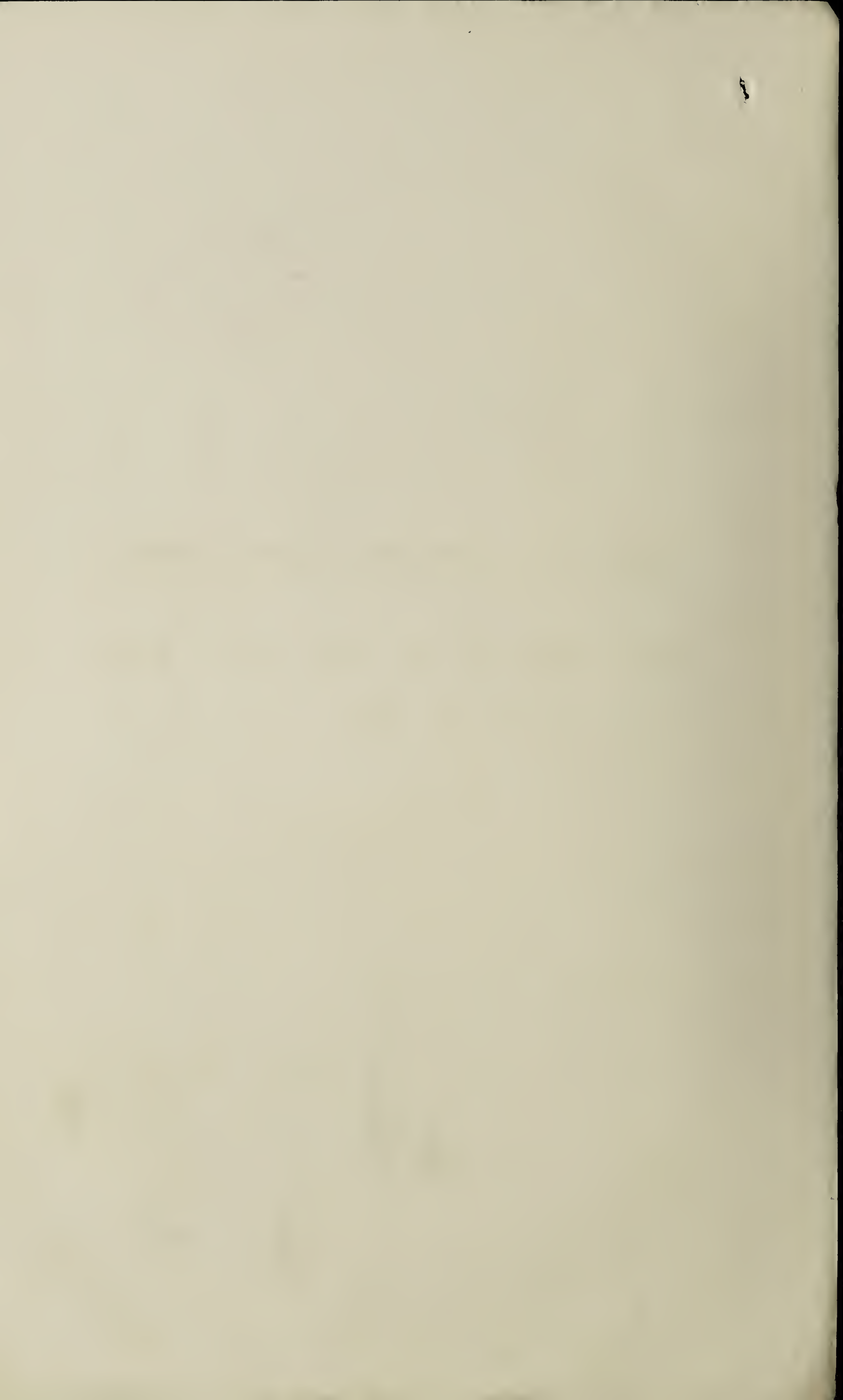
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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR

1938.

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List of Members of the Public Health, Housing,  
and Mental Deficiency Act Committee :-

<u>County Aldermen:</u>	H. Baynes, Esq., J.T. Briggs, Esq., C. Day, Esq., The Most Noble, the Marquess of Exeter, K.G. C.M.G. G. Green, Esq.,	
<u>County Councillors:</u>	Rev W.H. Barry., W.T.G.W. Fitzwilliam, Esq., W. Neaverson, Esq., G.T. Vawser, Esq.,	Mrs M.C. Cook, J.R. Horrell, Esq., Mrs M. Pailing., Miss E.J. Warwick.
<u>Co-opted Members :</u>	Mrs Mansfield, Mrs Slater.	The Hon, Mrs Pelham.,

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I present a typewritten Report on the health of the County during the year 1938.

AREA AND POPULATION

The acreage, and population of each district of the County as estimated by the Registrar-General, are as follows :-

<u>District</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Estimated population mid-year 1938</u>
City of Peterborough	10,022	47,170
Peterborough Rural District	28,186	6,350
Barnack Rural District	15,256	2,340
Administrative County	53,464	55,860

This is an increase of 520 on last year's estimate of 55,340.

There is an increase of 620 in the City of Peterborough, an increase of 70 in the Peterborough Rural District, and a decrease of 170 in the Barnack Rural District. With the exception of the Barnack Rural District there is an increase, which is accounted for by the continued prosperity of engineering.





It must, however, be remembered that these figures are only estimates made by highly trained statisticians in the Office of the Registrar-General in London.

In this County there has been a slight increase in the number of births (56), and a decrease of 73 in the number of deaths. On the other hand, owing to the courtesy of the Clerk to the Insurance Committee, I am able to state that the number of insured persons in the Soke of Peterborough has increased from 20,188 on December 31st 1931 to 24,069 on December 31st 1938 - an increase of 3,881. The number of insured persons is about 40 per cent of the whole, which gives a figure of 60,712 - a figure 4,312 more than that of the Registrar-General.

The corrected Census figures for each area of the County at the Census years of 1921 and 1931 are as follows :-

<u>District</u>	<u>1921</u>			<u>1931</u>		
	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Peterboro' City	18,941	20,610	39,551	21,097	22,454	43,551
Peterboro' R.D.	2,760	2,734	5,494	3,036	2,921	5,957
Barnack R.D.	946	968	1,914	1,235	1,096	2,331
Admin. County	22,646	24,312	46,959	25,368	26,471	51,839

The Rateable Value of each district in the County, the County as a whole, and the sums represented by a penny rate are :-

<u>District</u>	<u>Rateable Value</u>	<u>Product of a 1d Rate</u>
Peterborough M.B.	£325,185	£1,355 gross; £1,240 nett
Peterborough R.D.	£ 16,997	£62- 16- 8d
Barnack R.D.	£ 13,352	£56
Administrative County	£348,539 ( general purposes) £ 29,668 ( special purposes)	£1,355 £115

#### EXTRACT FROM VITAL STATISTICS

<u>Births</u>	Legitimate	Males	401	Females	410	Total	811
	Illegitimate	"	24	"	19	"	43
	Total :-	"	425	"	429	"	854

#### BIRTH RATE 15.2

Stillbirths	Males	19	Females	14.	Total	33
	Rate per 1000 total births					37.2.

<u>Deaths</u>	Males	329	Females	295	Total	624
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#### DEATH RATE 11.1



Death rate of infants under 1 year of age per 1000 live births :-

Legitimate	36	Rate	44.3
Illegitimate	2	"	46.8
Total :-	38	"	44.9

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth :-

From sepsis	0
From other causes	3

Deaths from Measles	( all ages )	1
" " Whooping Cough	" "	1
" " Diarrhoea	( under 2 years )	1

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#### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

##### Midwives Act 1933

The Scheme was fully described in my Report for 1936.

A Head Midwife has now been appointed. Nurse A.V. Sydee, who is a fully trained nurse and midwife, was appointed and commenced duties in February 1939. A month later she took a five week post-certificate course at Sheffield, which included tuition in the new methods of gas and oxygen anaesthesia. Subsequently to this her duties have been onerous. Two midwives have been off work for lengthy periods, one on account of septic tonsillitis with haemolytic streptococci in her throat, and the other from bronchitis and high blood pressure. The hyperpiesis had been discovered and reported to you before her appointment, and also the condition of the tonsils in the other midwife. One of the midwives was asked to take up work at Eye and the surrounding villages. She declined to do so, and her appointment was terminated. The midwife who suffered from bronchitis and high blood pressure also resigned. Two of the original staff, therefore, have been replaced, and two midwives have been appointed in their place.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

REPORT OF THE PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

FOR THE YEAR 1900

CHICAGO, ILL., 1901

BY

THE PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

CHICAGO, ILL.

The following report was prepared by the Physics Department of the University of Chicago for the year 1900. It contains a summary of the work done during the year, and a list of the publications of the department. The report is divided into two parts, the first of which contains a summary of the work done during the year, and the second of which contains a list of the publications of the department. The first part of the report is divided into three sections, the first of which contains a summary of the work done during the year, the second of which contains a summary of the work done during the year, and the third of which contains a summary of the work done during the year. The second part of the report is divided into two sections, the first of which contains a list of the publications of the department, and the second of which contains a list of the publications of the department.



## MIDWIVES

The following 19 midwives signified their intention to practice in the County during 1938. The figures after each name indicates the number of cases attended :-

		Cases attended as :-	
<u>Midwife</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Midwife</u>	<u>Maternity Nurse</u>
J. Baker	Alexandra Road, Peterborough	19	34
D.M. Battson	5, Marholm Road, Walton	27	43
G.S. Clement	60, Russell Street	44	41
E. Evans,	2, London Road	50	39
E. French,	142, Mayors Walk	34	55
M. Ireland,	80, Harris Street	28	59
N.I. Jones,	214, Padholme Road	39	42
J. Fitzjohn,	Barnack { Barnack Nursing	19	12
P. Hebden,	Barnack { Association		
A.R. Stamper,	Castor } Castor Nursing	21	18
G.L. Palmer,	Castor { Association		
C. Thomson,	Manor Avenue, Fletton	7	3
L. Wilkinson,	158, Mountstephen Avenue	6	9
M. Wood,	101, Huntly Grove	0	5
M.S. Gray,	5, Geneva Street	1	74
M. Baddiley,	St John's Hospital		
F.E. Hull,	" " "	9	1
G.N. Osborne	" " "		
W.M. Wagg,	" " "		
<u>Totals :-</u>		<u>304</u>	<u>435</u>

During the year 1938 304 cases were attended by midwives, and 435 were attended in their capacities as maternity nurses.

As there were 854 births in the County in 1938 this means that 739 women were attended by midwives in one or other of the midwives' capacities in 1938, while as many as 115 were attended by doctors alone, assisted or not by women unqualified in the obstetric art.

During the year four midwives worked at St John's Hospital, and undertook midwifery work in those parts of the County unprovided by Nursing Associations. 10 confinements were attended by these ladies, 9 in their capacities as midwives and 1 in the capacity as maternity nurse. At the end of the year this arrangements came to an end and the work in the County district was undertaken by Nurse Evans.

In 1938 the six midwives employed by the County Council attended 222 cases in their capacities as midwives, and 279 in their capacities as maternity nurses.

The nurses employed by the Voluntary Nursing Associations attended 40 cases as midwives and 30 as maternity nurses.

Midwives in private practice attended 78 cases - 32 as midwives and 46 as maternity nurses.



## MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES

Mrs Hart continues to take maternity cases at "Charnwood", London Road, Peterborough. 8 cases were treated during the year. She also receives medical and senile cases. Nurse Gray continues to receive midwifery and medical cases at her home at 5, Geneva Street, Peterborough. 75 of the former were in residence during the year. Miss Warburton accommodates medical, senile, mentally defective, and maternity cases at 73, Lincoln Road, Peterborough. One confinement took place in 1938. Owing to Nurse Warburton's illness this Home was closed down in 1939.

A considerable amount of abnormal midwifery finds its way to the Peterborough Memorial Hospital, and 29 such cases were treated in 1938. 8 confinements took place at the Peterborough Public Assistance Institution. They were attended by midwives.

Altogether then, 121 cases were treated in Nursing Homes or Hospitals, as compared with 87 in 1937.

## VACCINATION

### Summary of Vaccination Officers' Returns

	<u>Peterboro'</u> <u>District</u>	<u>Barnack</u> <u>District</u>	<u>Eye</u> <u>District</u>
Number of births returned in Birth List Sheets 1937	711	15	75
Successfully Vaccinated	130	0	20
Insusceptible of Vaccination	0	0	0
No: in respect of whom Statutory Declarations received.	530	11	44
Died Unvaccinated	35	2	4
Postponement by Medical Certificate	1	1	1
Removed to other Districts	4	1	0
Removed to places unknown	5	0	1
No. of births remaining on 31st Jan. 1938 neither duly entered in Register nor accounted for in "Report Book"	6	0	5
Total number of certificates and copies of Certificates of Vacc'n of children --	164	5	25
No. of Statutory Declarations of conscientious objection rec'd in 1938	522	14	46.







## INFANT LIFE PROTECTION ACT

Number of persons on the Register who were receiving children for reward at the end of the year :- 2

Number of children on Register at the end of year :- 7

Died 0

Left the County 0

Returned to parents 0

The work of health visiting under this Act is carried out by Nurse Mc'Phillips. All infants are seen at frequent intervals and all have good homes.

## LABORATORY FACILITIES

The County Medical Officer examined :-

222 samples for tubercle bacilli,  
46 samples for the detection of gonococci, a total of  
268 samples, as compared with 303 in 1937, and 271 in 1936.

The Report of the City Medical Officer for 1938 is not to hand, but that for 1937 has now reached me. 286 samples were examined, 4 for ringworm, and 282 for diphtheria.

Samples from cases of venereal disease and samples for animal inoculation in cases of suspected tuberculosis are sent to the Public Health Laboratory of the University of Manchester.

The Peterborough Memorial Hospital Pathological Department has continued its work during the year.

Dr Fulton has been appointed Pathologist in succession to Dr Bannerman. The number of specimens examined was 2,518. 1,593 of these were from the Hospital which, the Report states, would have cost £400 to send to a Public Laboratory. At the same rate the remaining 925 cases could have been done at £232. The total expenditure on the department was £201, but £120 were received for services rendered, so that the total loss was only £39.

The County Council is now sending samples from the Venereal Diseases Clinic. Dr Fulton has also been appointed Physician to the Hospital and has instituted a diabetic Clinic, the average attendance being 50 per month. He is also in charge of the recently established Blood Transfusion Service.

## GENERAL HOSPITAL SERVICES IN THE AREA

These were detailed in full in the Report for 1930.

The Peterborough & District Memorial Hospital.

The figures in brackets refer to 1937.

During 1938 481 (557) medical cases; 72 (56) ophthalmic cases, and 1,730 (1,812) surgical cases were admitted to the wards - a total of 2,313 (2,425). 73 of the surgical cases died, and 71 of the medical cases. 2,394 (2,563) operations were performed, 1,144 (1,083) being major, and 1,250 (1,483) minor operations.

In the out-patient department 1,090 surgical cases, 481 medical, 533 ophthalmic, 334 dental cases, 840 ear, nose and throat cases, and 290 fractures were treated.





3,837 casualties were treated, and of these 332 were admitted to Hospital. The total number of patients treated was 9,376. The diminution in the number of patients was due to the September or Munich crisis, and the difficulty of obtaining nursing staff.

The young lassie of to-day will not put up with the conditions of service inaugurated by Miss Florence Nightingale. It would be interesting to see that austere personage in the smoking room of the modern nurses home.

The usual list of surgical operations is not appended. For some time the proposal to build a new maternity block has been before the public. Schemes of some magnificence have been proposed. The first was to cost between £15,275 and £48,000. The second was to cost £22,779, and the third Scheme £18,643.

The first two schemes depended upon help from the Local Authorities - the Soke of Peterborough, the Isle of Ely, and Huntingdonshire County Councils. The representatives from the Isle of Ely and Huntingdon considered that a whole-time Specialist in Obstetrics and Gynaecologist was required. The difficulty which occurred to me was that this Officer would have but little opportunity of getting sufficient abnormal midwifery practice, probably less than 40 cases per annum. He was to be allowed private practice in obstetrics and gynaecology, but the amount of private work accruing to such an Officer would be too small to attract a man for long.

#### The Stamford, Rutland, and General Infirmary.

68 beds are available in this Institution. 1,269 cases were treated during the year 1938. 748 attended the X-ray department.

In the Fever Wards only 56 cases were admitted, consisting of 19 cases of scarlet fever, and 37 of diphtheria. These wards are now closed for fever cases.

795 operations were performed. 325 were described as major and 470 as minor operations. 152 were on the alimentary tract, 87 on the generative organs of women, and 209 on the ear, nose and throat. 101 patients received dental treatment, and 328 were treated by electricity and massage. 130 were treated in the ophthalmic department. 46 school children from the Soke of Peterborough were operated on for enlarged tonsils and adenoids under arrangements made with the County Education Committee.

It is interesting to observe that of £11,703, 12-2d received, as much as £3,775 came from the Stamford Infirmary Contributory Scheme; £2,671- 8-11d from contributions of patients, £1,312-18-0 from the District Councils for the treatment of infectious diseases, and £260 from Maternal and Child Welfare Authorities.

The following villages in the Soke of Peterborough contributed a total of £255- 14- 4d :- Ashton, Bainton, Barnack, Thornhaugh, Ufford, Wittering, and Wothorpe.

It should be noted with satisfaction the increasing appreciation of this Hospital, not only by Soke of Peterborough patients, but also by Rutland and Kesteven inhabitants and their medical advisers.

The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem of the origin of life. It is shown that the problem is one of the most important and interesting in the history of science. The second part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the various theories of the origin of life. It is shown that the most plausible theory is that of spontaneous generation. The third part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the evidence in favor of spontaneous generation. It is shown that the evidence is very strong and conclusive. The fourth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the objections to spontaneous generation. It is shown that the objections are not valid. The fifth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the implications of the theory of spontaneous generation. It is shown that the theory has important implications for the study of the history of life on earth.



### The Chronic Sick

The only Institution available is the Peterborough Public Assistance Institution's St John's Hospital.

The County Medical Officer is the Medical Officer and is non-resident. The Assistant Medical Officer is Dr Robertson-Wills.

The County Medical Officer attends to the cases of tuberculosis, while the rest of the work is done by Dr Robertson-Wills. There is one trained nurse on the staff, and 8 assistant nurses. Two of the eight possess the Diploma of the Central Midwives Board.

26 beds are provided for men, 30 for women, and 2 for maternity cases. The average number of beds occupied is 52; the highest number 56, and the lowest 45.

The total number of admissions, including infants born in the Hospital was 183.

The number of women confined in the Hospital was 10, and the number of infants born alive was 10.

111 were in the Hospital for under 4 weeks; 28 for four weeks and under 13 weeks, and 40 for thirteen weeks or more.

No operative work other than artificial pneumothorax induction and refills and aspiration of pleural fluids was performed.

63 cases died, 20 from circulatory disease, 12 from senile decay, and 8 from cancer.

115 individuals were discharged during the year, 13 being children and 102 adults.

### Mental Treatment Act

Patients requiring treatment under the early Mental Treatment Act are admitted to Rauceby Mental Hospital, Sleaford.

During the year 1933 eight " Voluntary " patients were admitted, and four " Temporary " patients.

### BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATES

The number of live births, and the live birth rates in each district of the County are :-

				1937
City of Peterborough	707	Rate	14.9	( 13.9 )
Peterborough Rural District	110	"	17.3	( 18.7 )
Barnack Rural District	37	"	15.8	( 11.0 )
Administrative County	854	"	15.2	( 14.3 )

The number of births recorded in the County since 1907 are :-

1907 - 908;	1908 - 1000;	1909 - 925;	1910 - 954;	1911 - 884;
1912 - 930;	1913 - 942;	1914 - 828;	1915 - 948;	1916 - 966;
1917 - 801;	1918 - 800;	1919 - 746;	1920 - 1154;	1921 - 1009;
1922 - 872;	1923 - 853;	1924 - 767;	1925 - 777;	1926 - 738;
1927 - 792;	1928 - 801;	1929 - 819;	1930 - 830;	1931 - 786;
1932 - 733;	1933 - 687;	1934 - 738;	1935 - 760;	1936 - 827;
1937 - 798;	1938 - 854.			



There is a marked increase in the number of births, and this is the highest figure since 1923. The City of Peterborough has the lowest, and the Peterborough Rural District has the highest rate.

In England and Wales as a whole the birth rate was 15.1; for the 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns 15.0; in the 148 smaller towns ( of which Peterborough is one) 15.4; and in London 13.4.

As neither the Report of the Registrar-General or the Chief Medical Officer to the Ministry of Health are to hand, I am unable to state how this County compares with others. Owing to the courtesy of several County Medical Officers, however, I am able to give the birth rates in the following counties :-

Gloucestershire	15.8;	Devon	12.3;	Leicestershire	15.3;
Cheshire	14.4;	Rutland	14.1;	West Riding, Yorks	15.1.

The County birth rate is well up to the average.

The German birth rate for 1937 was 18.8; the Italian 22.9; the French 14.7; the Russian 30.8, and the Union of South Africa 25.9.

This year there has been a slight diminution in the fall of the birth rate. So far the Government has taken no steps to check this decline, such as are taken in Russia, where so much more is done collectively for maternity and infancy than in any other country in the world. To every woman in the U.S.S.R. medical care during pregnancy is provided free of charge, followed by hospital treatment for the confinement. Further, 12 or 16 weeks leave of absence from work on whatever wages she has been earning, constant medical supervision and aid, the right to be reinstated in her job when medically fit, with regular intervals of freedom from work every 3 to 3½ hours, and a grant of money for the clothing of the infant are allowed. Creches are also provided for infants and young children between the ages of 2 months and 5 years. The declared object of these measures is to ensure that a woman should earn as much by being a mother as she did in her occupation.







This contrasts favourably with what happens in British and some other government services, where in some cases the expectant mother has been dismissed or has lost her salary.

Sir Arthur Newsholme, formerly Chief Medical Officer to the Local Government Board ( now the Ministry of Health) and his Colleague, Dr J.A. Kingsbury, write :-

" The hygienic care of mothers and their children have filled us with admiration and with wonder that such good work should be undertaken when the finances of the country are at low ebb. "

During the year 33 stillbirths were notified, compared with 32 in 1937. 22 of these occurred in the City of Peterborough, 7 in the Peterborough Rural District, and 4 in the Barnack Rural District. Four of the 33 stillbirths occurred among illegitimate children, 2 in the City, 1 in the Peterborough Rural District, and 1 in the Barnack Rural District.

The number and rates of stillbirths per 1000 total births for each area of the County are :-

				1937
City of Peterborough	22	Rate	31.7	( 37. 1 )
Peterborough Rural District	7	"	59.8	( 40. 6 )
Barnack Rural District	4	"	97.5	( 62. 5 )
Administrative County	33	"	37.0	( 47. 4 )

Per 1000 of the population this is 0.59.

The Barnack Rural District has the highest, and the City of Peterborough the lowest still birth rate. In England and Wales the stillbirth rate per 1000 of the population was .60; for the 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns .65; for the 148 smaller towns .60; and for London .48. With the exception of the Barnack Rural District these figures compare favourably with the country as a whole.

During the year 810 of the 854 live and stillbirths were notified to the County Medical Officer.

Forty-three children were born out of wedlock, an increase of 3 on last year's figure of 40.

The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem. It is shown that the problem is of great importance in the theory of the structure of the atom. The second part is devoted to a detailed analysis of the experimental results. It is shown that the results are in good agreement with the theoretical predictions. The third part is devoted to a discussion of the results and their implications. It is shown that the results are in good agreement with the theoretical predictions. The fourth part is devoted to a discussion of the results and their implications. It is shown that the results are in good agreement with the theoretical predictions.

39 of the 43 illegitimate births occurred in the City of Peterborough, 3 in the Peterborough Rural District, and 1 in the Barnack area.

The number and percentage of illegitimate births in the County since 1912 are as follows :-

1912 - 59	Rate 6.5;	1913 - 64	Rate 6.7;	1914 - 49	Rate 5.9;
1915 - 34	" 3.6;	1916 - 51	" 5.2;	1917 - 57	" 7.1;
1918 - 64	" 8.0;	1919 - 55	" 7.3;	1920 - 93	" 8.0;
1921 - 43	" 4.2;	1922 - 34	" 4.1;	1923 - 34	" 3.9;
1924 - 40	" 5.2;	1925 - 34	" 4.2;	1926 - 43	" 5.4;
1927 - 46	" 5.3;	1928 - 40	" 4.9;	1929 - 38	" 4.5;
1930 - 31	" 3.7;	1931 - 43	" 5.4;	1932 - 42	" 5.6;
1933 - 48	" 6.9;	1934 - 37	" 5.2;	1935 - 40	" 5.2;
1936 - 32	" 3.8;	1937 - 40	" 5.2;	1938 - 43	" 5.0.

The percentage of illegitimate to total births is 5.1: in Gloucestershire it is 3.5; in Leicestershire 2.7; in Cheshire 2.7, and in the West Riding of Yorkshire 3.7. Our illegitimate birth rate per 1000 of the population is 0.76, as compared with 0.64 for England and Wales in 1936.

#### DEATHS AND DEATH RATES

There were 624 deaths in the County during the year 1938.

This is a decrease of 73 on last year's figure of 697. The crude death rate is 11.1, but if allowance is made for age and sex the death rate is 10.3.

The number of deaths and the death rates in each division of the County are as follows :-

City of Peterborough	515	Crude Rate 10.9;	Correcting Rate 9.1;
Peterborough R.D.	85	" " 13.2;	" " 11.0;
Barnack R.D.	24	" " 10.2;	" " 9.1;
Administrative County	624	" " 11.1;	" " 10.3.

The Rural District of Peterborough has the highest rate, and the Barnack Rural District the lowest death rate. In England and Wales as a whole the death rate was 11.6 ( 12.4); in the 126 County Boroughs 11.7 ( 12.5); in the 148 smaller towns 11.0 ( 11.9); and in London 11.4 ( 12.3). Last year's figures are given in brackets.

This year the number of births exceeds the number of deaths by 230.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

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The crude death rates in other counties are as follows :-

Leicestershire	10.48;	Gloucestershire	12.8;	Devon	13.2;
West Riding, Yorks	11.6;	Cheshire	11.6;	Rutland	10.5

The distribution of the 624 deaths in age periods is as follows :-

<u>Age Period</u>	<u>Number 1938.</u>	<u>( 1937 )</u>
0 - 1 years	38	51
1 - 2 "	3	6
2 - 5 "	3	5
5 - 15 "	17	16
15 - 25 "	15	23
25 - 35 "	18	32
35 - 45 "	28	40
45 - 55 "	50	60
55 - 65 "	105	106
65 - 75 "	144	149
75 years and over	203	209

There has been a decrease of 13 in the number of infants dying under the age of 1 year; a decrease of 5 in the deaths of children under 2 years of age; a decrease of 2 in the deaths of children under 5, and an increase of 1 in the deaths of children between 5 and 15 years.

There were no deaths of persons who had reached the age of 100 years, but there were 6 deaths of persons ( 2 males and 4 females) over the age of 90, one of whom died at the age of 97 from senility; another died at the age of 91 from cerebral thrombosis, and a woman of 91 from cancer of the ascending colon. One of the men died from myocarditis, and the second from senility.

The chief causes of the deaths were :-

	<u>1938</u>	<u>1937</u>
Heart Disease	143	164
Cancer	95	83
Cerebral Haemorrhage	42	46
Other Circulatory Diseases	30	32
Congenital Debility	25	31
Bronchitis	27	28
Pneumonia	24	19
Nephritis	14	29
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	18	31
Diabetes	19	14
Senility	25	26
Influenza	8	22
Deaths in Childbirth	3	2
Suicide	8	8
Deaths from Violence	15	34
Syphilis	1	3
Other Defined Diseases	58	51



Here, as in England and Wales as a whole, heart disease heads the list, followed by cancer, and then by other defined diseases. Cerebral haemorrhage is fourth, followed closely by senility, other circulatory diseases, congenital debility, and bronchitis. There were 24 deaths from pneumonia, but only 18 from tuberculosis of the lungs. There were only 8 deaths from influenza, 8 from suicide, 15 from violence, 14 from acute and chronic nephritis, and 19 from diabetes.

128 of the deaths from heart disease occurred in the City of Peterborough, 73 being males and 55 females: 22 in the Peterborough Rural District, 13 being males and 9 females; and 3 in the Barnack area, all being males. 69 of the 143 deaths occurred in persons over 75 years of age; 46 in persons over 65; 23 in persons over 55; 1 in a person over 45; 2 in persons over 35; 1 in a person over 25, and 1 in a child over 5.

The majority of these deaths are assigned to myocarditis, or failure of the heart muscle, and in looking over the death certificates I notice that in a few the valves of the heart are mentioned. Mitral stenosis was mentioned in 4; 3 being males aged 67, 50, and 47, and one a female aged 47. Rheumatic fever was mentioned in a man aged 47. Mitral regurgitation was the cause of death in a female aged 73, and in a male aged 48. Mitral regurgitation and stenosis is stated as the cause of death in a female aged 27. A male of 69 suffered from acute rheumatism and aortic disease, and a woman of 59 also died from aortic disease. An old woman of 88 died from aortic stenosis, and a man of 50 from the same trouble. Acute cardiac failure after rheumatic fever in a man aged 68 is another interesting case, for rheumatic fever in the aged is a rarity. Rheumatic fever seems to have been unduly prevalent, as it is mentioned in 3 of the certificates.



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Congenital heart disease was the cause of death in a boy aged 2 months and a girl aged 14 days. Another interesting case occurred in a boy aged 7, whose death was certified as being due to cardiac failure and acute oedema of the larynx. A man aged 58 died from an aortic aneurism.

The now fashionable diagnosis of coronary thrombosis is given as the cause of death in 10 cases, 8 males and 2 females.

Cancer accounts for 95 deaths, giving a rate of 1.7 per 1000 of the population, as compared with 1.5 in 1937 and 1.2 in 1936.

The number of deaths in each year in the County since 1904 are :-

1904 - 37;	1905 - 58;	1906 - 60;	1907 - 45;	1908 - 46;	1909 - 66;
1910 - 59;	1911 - 56;	1912 - 64;	1913 - 58;	1914 - 49;	1915 - 76;
1916 - 60;	1917 - 54;	1918 - 75;	1919 - 68;	1920 - 69;	1921 - 70;
1922 - 82;	1923 - 78;	1924 - 69;	1925 - 49;	1926 - 99;	1927 - 85;
1928 - 82;	1929 - 103;	1930 - 92;	1931 - 92;	1932 - 79;	1933 - 110;
1934 - 90;	1935 - 72;	1936 - 79;	1937 - 88;	1938 - 95.	

This is a slight increase on last year's figure of 88.

Forty-four of the 95 deaths occurred in males and 51 in females. 22 of the deaths occurred in persons over 75; 31 in persons over 65; 21 in persons over 55; 13 in persons over 45, and 8 in persons over 35. Eighty of the 95 deaths occurred in the City of

Peterborough, 11 in the Peterborough Rural District, and 4 in the Barnack area. The death rate in the City is 1.6 per 1000; in the

Rural District of Peterborough 1.7; in the Barnack Rural District 1.7, and in the County as a whole 1.7 per 1000 of the population.

During the year the notification of all deaths has been sent to me.

On looking carefully through the death register I find 93 of these deaths belong to the Soke of Peterborough and not 95.

Nine cases affected the stomach, 2 the tongue, 2 the gullet, 1 the pancreas, 1 the liver, 1 the caecum, 16 the colon, 12 the rectum, 4 the ovary, 4 the prostate, 8 the uterus, 9 the female breast, 7 the lung, 1 the lip, 1 the palate, 2 the brain, 1 the kidney, 1 the bladder, 2 the gall bladder, 1 the femur, 1 the larynx, 1 the jaw, 1 the vulva, 1 the mouth, 2 the glands, and 2 the duodenum.





There are certain points to which attention should be drawn.

In 49 of the 93 the alimentary tract from the tongue to the back passage was affected. Another point of interest is the large number of cases affecting the reproductive system - 8 affecting the womb, 4 the ovary, 9 the female breast, and 4 the prostate.

Seven cases affected the lungs. Some were sent to London for deep X-ray treatment. The case of cancer of the lung mentioned in last year's report as being still alive, died. One case of cancer of the cervix was sent by you to the Cancer Hospital.

In England and Wales as a whole in 1936 cancer of the stomach caused the largest number of deaths, 12,787 persons having succumbed to this form of disease. The female breast was next affected, with 7,149 deaths. Cancer of the colon caused 7,010 deaths, and cancer of the rectum 5,386 deaths. The high susceptibility of the alimentary tract is noteworthy.

I have examined the reports of other County Medical Officers and find that in Leicestershire no special campaign was undertaken against this disease, which was the cause of 463 deaths.

In Gloucestershire, where 582 persons died from cancer, a fee of £1- 1-0 per week is paid towards the cost of patients undergoing radium treatment at Bristol. In the West Riding of Yorkshire, where 2,325 deaths are recorded, the Council has arranged with three radium centres situated at Leeds, Bradford, and Sheffield. At Leeds and Bradford a fee of 12/6d per day per patient is charged. This includes in-patient maintenance and specialist treatment. For out-patient treatment the fee is 5/- per patient per treatment. At Sheffield a per capita payment of £5- 11- 0 is made. This covers the whole cost of treatment, but does not pay for maintenance in hospital, for which a charge of 9/- per day per treatment is made. 259 new cases were treated, and 74 re-admissions are recorded.



The average duration or stay of treatment was 17 days at Bradford and Leeds, and 16 days at Sheffield. The total cost to the County was £3,210.

In Cheshire, with 930 deaths in 1938, treatment is provided at the Council's Hospital at Clatterlidge, where radium and operative treatment are provided. 80 patients were treated. This Council also provided treatment at the Manchester Christie Hospital at a cost of £4- 4- 0 per week, and where deep X-ray therapy is required the fee is £10- 10- 0 per case treated to a conclusion. At the Chester Royal Infirmary in-patient treatment costs 3/- per day; out-patient treatment 2/- per attendance, and varying charges for radium varying from £1- 1- 0 to £12- 12- 0.

The National Radium Commission has issued an interesting report, from which it appears that 91 per cent of rodent ulcers are curable by radium. The results from cancer of the skin are not so good; only 44.5 per cent are cured after 5 years. Large amounts of radium up to 5 g. were used for the treatment of cancer of the mouth, pharynx, and larynx. The results obtained compared favourably with those obtained by surgery. The results of treatment of cancer of the neck of the womb vary according to the stage of the disease. In the early cases 81 per cent are cured, but in the advanced stage only 8.5 per cent are cured. In 701 cases in all stages of the disease treated at the Marie Curie Hospital, 37 per cent were cured. It is interesting to note that in those distressing cases of sarcoma of bone which so frequently attack young persons, the prognosis is still very grave, but a small number of cases have survived for periods of three to five years without losing their arms or legs. Every year radium is replacing surgery. Of 23,579 cases of cancer 6,823 cases, or 28.9 per cent, were treated by surgical methods alone, and 8,932, or 37.9 per cent by radium alone.





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A few notes on the warning signs of cancer of various organs and treatment recommended, with results, will not be out of place. Cancer of the stomach should be thought of in elderly persons. If dyspeptic symptoms persist for more than a few weeks, an X-ray photograph should be taken at once. Pain is not at first severe, nothing but a fullness in the stomach. Loss of appetite is suspicious. The latest results of surgical treatment, if performed in the early stages of the ailment before the glands or kernels of the stomach are involved, results in cure in over 40 per cent of the cases. Cancer of the gall bladder is heralded by pain under the right ribs. Such cases are often ( but not always) associated with gall stones. The gall bladder should be removed if it contains gall stones, but the results are poor if cancer is present as well as gall stones. Cancer of the breast appears as a small lump. All such cases should be submitted to operation of an exploratory nature, and pathological examination performed. The results of early operation are extremely good; 86 per cent or more are cured, but subsequently frequent examinations are necessary. Recurrences have been known to occur 31 years after operation. Cancer of the lung is becoming increasingly common. A common symptom is cough with expectoration streaked with blood. Such cases should be X-rayed. Removal of the lung by surgery is, in the early stages, attended by excellent results. In more advanced cases radium introduced down the branches of the windpipe gives relief but not cure. Cancer of the tongue occurs as a wart, an ulcer, or a nodule. Innocent growths are rare and cancerous are common. Syphilis is often a cause of confusion, but if any lump on the tongue does not respond to anti-syphilitic treatment within 14 days surgical opinion should be obtained. Radiation is the method of choice, and 26 per cent of the cases are said to be cured.





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In cancer of the rectum, or back passage, the suspicious symptom is bleeding. When this occurs, the doctor should be asked to examine the back passage. 90 per cent of cancers are said to be cured by surgery alone. Radium treatment is not in favour.

Cancer of the neck of the womb must be suspected when the woman has a discharge after sexual intercourse, or after a ride in an omnibus. The disease is confined to women who have had children. Treatment is by radium and the results are good.

Cancer of the larynx involving the vocal cord causes hoarseness followed by shortness of breath. In early cases surgical operation is desirable. The tumour in such cases can be removed, and a reasonably useful voice is retained. In advanced cases the larynx should be removed. The extrinsic growths of the larynx are more serious. Difficulty in swallowing and dyspnoea occur more readily. The most satisfactory form of treatment is by large doses of radium. With this treatment patients have remained well for seven years.

Bronchitis accounts for 27 deaths, 16 being males and 11 females. One death occurred in a child under 2 years of age; 15 in persons over 75; 6 in persons over 65; 2 in persons over 55; 2 in persons over 45, and 2 in infants.

Pneumonia levies a tribute of 24 lives, 16 being males and 8 females. 3 of the deaths occurred in persons over 75; 3 in persons over 65; 6 in persons over 55; 1 in a person over 45; 3 in persons over 35; 2 in children between 1 and 2 years, and 6 in infants.

These figures contrast markedly with those of bronchitis in which most of the deaths occur in elderly persons. Only 6 of the 24 deaths from pneumonia occurred in elderly persons. It is therefore fortunate that in the newer compounds of the sulphonamide pyridine group we have what is now proved to be a cure for this disease.

The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem of the origin of life. It is shown that the problem is one of the most important and interesting in the history of science. The second part of the paper is devoted to a detailed discussion of the problem of the origin of life. It is shown that the problem is one of the most important and interesting in the history of science. The third part of the paper is devoted to a detailed discussion of the problem of the origin of life. It is shown that the problem is one of the most important and interesting in the history of science. The fourth part of the paper is devoted to a detailed discussion of the problem of the origin of life. It is shown that the problem is one of the most important and interesting in the history of science. The fifth part of the paper is devoted to a detailed discussion of the problem of the origin of life. It is shown that the problem is one of the most important and interesting in the history of science. The sixth part of the paper is devoted to a detailed discussion of the problem of the origin of life. It is shown that the problem is one of the most important and interesting in the history of science. The seventh part of the paper is devoted to a detailed discussion of the problem of the origin of life. It is shown that the problem is one of the most important and interesting in the history of science. The eighth part of the paper is devoted to a detailed discussion of the problem of the origin of life. It is shown that the problem is one of the most important and interesting in the history of science. The ninth part of the paper is devoted to a detailed discussion of the problem of the origin of life. It is shown that the problem is one of the most important and interesting in the history of science. The tenth part of the paper is devoted to a detailed discussion of the problem of the origin of life. It is shown that the problem is one of the most important and interesting in the history of science.

Eight persons died from influenza, as contrasted with as many as 22 in 1937. One of these deaths occurred in an infant under 1 year of age; 2 in persons over 75; 2 in persons over 65; 1 in a person over 55; 1 in a person over 25, and 1 in a person over 15.

There were 19 deaths from diabetes. 18 of these occurred in the City of Peterborough and 1 in the Peterborough Rural District.

4 occurred in persons over 75; 10 in persons over 65; 3 in persons over 55, and 2 in persons over 45.

There were two deaths from cirrhosis of the liver in a man and woman over 55. Alcoholism was the cause in the man.

Violence, apart from suicide, accounts for 15 deaths, 10 being assigned to the City of Peterborough, 2 to the Peterborough Rural District, and 3 to the Barnack Rural District. This is a most satisfactory reduction from last year's figure of 34. Three of the deaths occurred in persons over 75; 1 in a person over 65; 2 in persons over 55; 2 in persons over 25; 5 in persons over 15; 1 in a child over 5, and 1 in an infant. 13 deaths in Peterborough were caused by motor accidents. 9 of these deaths occurred in residents of this County. Most of them were due to fracture of the skull. One man fell from an aeroplane. A boy aged 7 fell out of a train, and an adult was knocked over by a railway engine. Three males aged 63, 59, and 16 were drowned. One male of 57 ran a mustard stalk into his hand and died from septicaemia. A woman of 21 died after chloroform anaesthesia, and a man of 67 died after intravenous evipan anaesthesia which caused cellulitis of his arm. An ex-county resident aged 18 died from pneumococcic meningitis after a blow on the head by a cricket ball. A mentally defective boy aged 12 was asphyxiated by a restraining jacket. He was at the time resident in a voluntary hospital.





The Registrar-General states that there were no deaths from puerperal sepsis, but 3 deaths from other puerperal diseases. All 3 occurred in residents in the City of Peterborough. One occurred in a woman aged 35 from obstetric shock and failure of respiration after the administration of chloroform. A Peterborough resident died in a Hospital in Newcastle from toxæmia of pregnancy. The third occurred in a girl of 18 who died from sepsis and hæmorrhage after the Caesarean operation. A fourth death has also been brought to my notice. It occurred in a girl of 16 who died from toxæmia of pregnancy and peripheral neuritis. Taking the Registrar-General's figure as correct, the maternal mortality figure is 3.5 per 1000, a distinct improvement on last year's figure of 5.0.

The maternal mortality for England and Wales as a whole is 2.97 per 1000 total births. The following maternal mortality rates are culled from the reports of other County Medical Officers :-

West Riding, Yorks,	3.74;	Devon	2.3;	Gloucestershire	3.74;
Leicestershire	3.12;	Cheshire	4.4;	Rutland	.0

There were 15 deaths in children and young persons. Diphtheria was the cause of death in 6 children. 4 of these were boys aged 13, 9, 8, and 7 years, and two girls, aged 11 and 8 years. A boy of 3 died of acute encephalitis, and another of the same age of measles complicated by severe epilepsy. A girl of 5 was operated on at the Peterborough Memorial Hospital for enlarged tonsils and adenoids, and died shortly afterwards of hæmorrhage. A girl of 11 died from an abscess in the tonsil. A boy of 8 died from mumps, complicated by inflammation of the stomach and intestines. A boy of 3 died of septicaemia. A youth of 18 died from cerebral abscess following on an ear discharge. A boy of 14 died from heart disease, and a girl of 5 from strangulation of the intestines by a tuberculous gland.

The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the car was the  
familiarity of the air. It was the same as the air I had  
breathed in my childhood. The sun was shining brightly, and  
the birds were singing. I felt like I had come home.  
I walked towards the old house, my heart full of joy.  
The house was still there, just as I remembered it.  
The garden was in bloom, and the flowers were  
fragrant. I walked through the garden, my feet  
sinking into the soft earth. I felt like I was  
walking on clouds. I had found my home again.  
I walked towards the old house, my heart full of joy.  
The house was still there, just as I remembered it.  
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sinking into the soft earth. I felt like I was  
walking on clouds. I had found my home again.



A boy of 5 was found by me to be suffering from stiffness of the legs and mental deficiency. I advised his removal to an Orthopaedic Hospital. This was done. He died suddenly, and a brain tumour was found.

Many of these deaths ought to have been prevented. None of the diphtheria cases ought ever to have had that disease. The death after operation of enlarged tonsils and adenoids is regrettable, but on the other hand the death from ear discharge and cerebral abscess, and the death from quinsy might not have occurred if tonsils had been removed.

Four deaths occurred from appendicitis, 3 in the City of Peterborough, and 1 in the Peterborough Rural District. All four occurred in adults: 1 in a man over 75; 1 in a man over 65; 1 in a woman over 65, and the last in a woman over 55.

According to the Registrar-General there was one death from syphilis, and three others from syphilis of the central nervous system.

The one death from syphilis occurred in the Peterborough Rural District, and the 3 deaths from syphilis of the central nervous system in residents of the City of Peterborough. They were cases of locomotor ataxia; 2 were in men in St John's Hospital aged 62 years, and 1 in a woman aged 74 years in her own home. The death ascribed to syphilis in the Rural District I am unable to trace.

There were 8 deaths from suicide, 7 in the City of Peterborough, and 1 in the Barnack area. I can only find 7. A male of 59 cut his throat, and another of the same age hung himself. A woman of 76 did the same. A man of 77 took spirits of salts. A man of 70 and a woman of 49 killed themselves with coal gas. A man of 56 cut an artery in his arm.

The first part of the book is devoted to a general  
introduction of the subject. The author discusses the  
importance of the study and the scope of the work.  
The second part of the book is devoted to a detailed  
description of the methods used in the study. The author  
discusses the various techniques and the results of the  
experiments. The third part of the book is devoted to a  
discussion of the results of the study. The author  
discusses the various findings and the conclusions drawn  
from them. The fourth part of the book is devoted to a  
discussion of the applications of the study. The author  
discusses the various ways in which the results of the  
study can be used in practice. The fifth part of the book  
is devoted to a discussion of the future of the study. The  
author discusses the various ways in which the study can  
be extended and the results can be improved.

### INFANT MORTALITY RATE

By rate of infant mortality is meant the ratio of the annual number of deaths occurring in children under 1 year of age to every 1000 births. In the Soke of Peterborough 38 (51) infants died during the first year of life, giving a mortality rate of 44.9 ( 64.0 )

The following table shows the number of deaths and the rates in each area of the County. Last year's figures are given in brackets.

City of Peterborough	31	Rate	43.8	( 64.8 )
Peterborough Rural District	5	"	45.0	( 50.8 )
Barnack Rural District	2	"	54.0	( 100.0 )
Administrative County	38	"	44.9	( 64.0 )

The Barnack Rural District has the highest infant mortality rate, and the City of Peterborough the lowest.

Thirty-six of the 811 legitimate infants died, giving a rate of 44.3, and two of the illegitimate infants, giving a rate of 46.8.

This is the lowest mortality since 1933, and the lowest in the annals of the County with the exception of 1932. In England and Wales as a whole the infant mortality rate was 53; in the 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns 57; in the 148 smaller towns ( including Peterborough ) 51, and in London 57.

Owing to the fact that neither the Report of the Chief Medical Officer or the Registrar-General are to hand, I am unable to state how your County compares with others. Owing to the courtesy of some of the County Medical Officers, however, I am able to give the rates in their Counties, viz.,

West Riding, Yorks	51;	Cheshire	47.4;	Gloucestershire	46;
Leicestershire	44;	Rutland	35.7;		

It will be observed that our results compare not unfavourably with the other counties mentioned.





The number of infant succumbing in each year in the Soke of Peterborough since 1907, and the rates are as follows :-

1907 - 75	Rate 78.0;	1908 - 83	Rate 92.8;	1909 - 66	Rate 71.0;
1910 - 68	" 71.2;	1911 - 86	" 97.2;	1912 - 104	" 111.8;
1913 - 83	" 88.1;	1914 - 68	" 75.7;	1915 - 82	" 87.2;
1916 - 75	" 77.5;	1917 - 65	" 81.1;	1918 - 54	" 67.6;
1919 - 70	" 93.8;	1920 - 72	" 62.1;	1921 - 71	" 70.3;
1922 - 49	" 66.1;	1923 - 38	" 44.2;	1924 - 46	" 60.0;
1925 - 49	" 63.0;	1926 - 39	" 49.4;	1927 - 48	" 60.6;
1928 - 39	" 48.6;	1929 - 47	" 57.3;	1930 - 57	" 69.5;
1931 - 55	" 69.9;	1932 - 30	" 40.6;	1933 - 34	" 49.4;
1934 - 38	" 51.4;	1935 - 45	" 59.2;	1936 - 46	" 55.6;
1937 - 51	" 64.0;	1938 - 38	" 44.9.		

The cause of the 38 deaths in the Soke of Peterborough according to the Registrar-General are :-

Congenital Debility	21;	Pneumonia	6;
Diarrhoea	1;	Influenza	1;
Bronchitis	2;	Whooping Cough	1;
Other Digestive Diseases	4;	Other Defined Diseases	2.

In 12 instances prematurity was the cause of death. One child lived 30 minutes; one 17 hours; one 19 hours; two 1 day each; two 2 days each; one 4 days; one 6 days; two 7 days, and one 21 days.

It is interesting to note that 2 infants died from congenital heart disease: one was aged 14 days and the other 2 months. One child died from haemorrhage into the brain aged 1 week.

A child of 8 months died from meningitis developing on a split back or spina bifida. Two infants died from atelectasis, or failure of the lungs to expand: their ages were 1 day and 2 days respectively.

A baby died from intestinal obstruction due to imperforate anus aged 4 days. Two children also died from intestinal obstruction due to intussusception aged 7 and 8 months. Another died from sepsis after an operation for rupture. Another child died aged 1 week from peritonitis. A baby of 2 months died from obstruction at the outlet of the stomach - pyloric stenosis. Bronchitis accounts for two deaths at 8 months and 6 days respectively. Gastro-enteritis accounts for 1 death at 4 months.





Nineteen of the 38 deaths occurred at so early an age and from such gross deformity or defects in vitality that no attendance at any welfare centre could have saved them.

The Report of the City Medical Officer for 1938 is not yet to hand, and I am therefore unable to state how many cases attended the City Welfare Centres during that year. In the Report for 1937 it appears that 12,307 attendances were made. 315 children attended for the first time under 1 year of age, and 65 between the ages of 1 and 5 years. Altogether 380 children attended.

#### HEALTH VISITING

During the year the health visiting in the Soke of Peterborough ( outside the City) was efficiently performed by Miss M. Mc'Phillips. She made 124 first visits to infants under 1 year of age, and the total number of visits to infants amounted to 712. 123 visits were paid to expectant mothers, 68 of these being first visits. 818 visits were paid to children between 1 and 5 years of age. Altogether 1,658 visits were made, as compared with 1,510 last year. It should be noted that Nurse Mc'Phillips is School Nurse, Visitor to mental defectives, and assists for about 6 hours a week at the Venereal Diseases Clinic.

The cards of the 124 infants visited for the first time during the year were examined in detail. It appears that 7 of these were stillborn. One of these was prematurely born, and 1 was malformed. Ninety-three of the 117 live born infants were brought up on the breast; 15 on the bottle, and 9 were first fed on the breast and then on the bottle. Of the bottle fed babies, 10 were brought up on cows' milk; 4 on Nestle's milk, and 1 on " Cow & Gate" food. 102 of the live born infants were healthy, sturdy youngsters, 13 were not thriving, and 2 died.

The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem. It is shown that the problem is of great importance in the theory of the differential equations of the second order. The second part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the solutions of the differential equations of the second order. It is shown that the solutions of the differential equations of the second order are of great importance in the theory of the differential equations of the second order. The third part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the solutions of the differential equations of the second order. It is shown that the solutions of the differential equations of the second order are of great importance in the theory of the differential equations of the second order. The fourth part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the solutions of the differential equations of the second order. It is shown that the solutions of the differential equations of the second order are of great importance in the theory of the differential equations of the second order. The fifth part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the solutions of the differential equations of the second order. It is shown that the solutions of the differential equations of the second order are of great importance in the theory of the differential equations of the second order. The sixth part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the solutions of the differential equations of the second order. It is shown that the solutions of the differential equations of the second order are of great importance in the theory of the differential equations of the second order. The seventh part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the solutions of the differential equations of the second order. It is shown that the solutions of the differential equations of the second order are of great importance in the theory of the differential equations of the second order. The eighth part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the solutions of the differential equations of the second order. It is shown that the solutions of the differential equations of the second order are of great importance in the theory of the differential equations of the second order. The ninth part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the solutions of the differential equations of the second order. It is shown that the solutions of the differential equations of the second order are of great importance in the theory of the differential equations of the second order. The tenth part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the solutions of the differential equations of the second order. It is shown that the solutions of the differential equations of the second order are of great importance in the theory of the differential equations of the second order.

One infant died of meningitis, and 1 from broncho-pneumonia.

Eight of the 13 infants who were not thriving were breast fed, or 8.6 per cent of the total breast fed; 3 were bottle fed, or 20% of the total bottle fed, and 2 were brought up first on the breast and then on the bottle, or 22% of the total breast and bottle fed.

Two of the delicate children were twins who lived in a dirty home.

One of these was operated on for phimosis.

Comforters or dummy teats were used in 19 cases; they were not used in 96, and in 2 no record was made. 103 of the 117 living babies had a separate cot; 5 slept in the same bed as their parents, and in 4 cases no record was made on this point.

The infants' clothing was found to be satisfactory in 105 cases; in 12 it was described as poor or only fair.

An enquiry was made into the state of the mothers' health. In 15 cases it was not satisfactory. 9 mothers had bad teeth, 3 were anaemic, 1 mother had had rheumatic fever, another suffered from goitre, and 1 mother suffered from constipation. Four of the mothers were described as dirty and slovenly.

Limited sleeping accommodation was reported in only 4 cases, viz.,

9	persons	lived	in	a	Caravan	in	1	case
8	persons	slept	in	2	bedrooms	in	1	case
7	"	"	"	2	"	"	1	"
4	"	"	"	1	bedroom	in	1	"

Several houses were damp, one house had been condemned as being unfit for human habitation, and 4 houses were dirty and illkept.

#### Milk Grants

During the year 11 infants were supplied with a free grant of cows' milk, and the total amount of milk supplied was 243 gallons.

The supplies are granted for a month, and at the expiration of that period the cases are reviewed by the Public Health Committee.

Milk is only granted in necessitous cases.

The County Council has continued to supply maternity outfits free of charge to necessitous cases.



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## ANTE-NATAL EXAMINATIONS

Eleven, or 7.4 per cent, of the mothers in the Rural Districts were examined ante-natally. Six were examined by one practitioner. Nine of the 11 cases were sent by the Nurse of the Castor Association, and 2 by the Barnack Nurse. All the cases were normal. One woman insisted on being confined in a caravan, but everything went off well. Our results are very unsatisfactory. In Rutland 28.6 per cent of the expectant mothers were examined antenatally; in Leicestershire 28.9%, and in Gloucestershire 48.8 per cent.

## Cases of Abnormal Childbirth

No abnormal cases were admitted to Stamford Infirmary during the year. It was unnecessary to refer any cases to your Consultant, Dr Lilley.

## ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC

During the year 1938 no children of pre-school age received in-patient treatment at the Manfield Orthopaedic Hospital, but two infants attended the out-patient Clinics held at the Peterborough Memorial Hospital by the Manfield Hospital staff.

## MIDWIVES

During the year 1938 nineteen midwives notified their intention to practice in the County. All of them were fully trained. Ten resided in the City of Peterborough, 2 at Castor, 2 at Barnack, 1 at Fletton (Hunts), and 4 were nurses at St John's Hospital, Peterborough.

304 cases were attended by the midwives, and 435 in their capacities as maternity nurses.

Medical aid was summoned by the midwives on 76 occasions for the following reasons :-  
ruptured perineum 25; difficult and prolonged labour 10; post and ante-partum haemorrhage 9; rise of temperature 6; adherent placenta 2; oedema 2; toxæmia 2; prematurity 2, and for one of each of the following conditions :- discharge from eyes (baby); stillbirth; umbilical polypus (baby); contracted pelvis; miscarriage; acute lumbar pains; mastitis; albuminuria; anaemia; thrombosis; intestinal obstruction (baby); feebleness of infant; high blood pressure; breech presentation; abortion; malpresentation; threatened eclampsia, and hare lip (baby).

Fifty-four claims were paid to doctors under the Midwives Act 1918. In 34 cases the amounts so paid were wholly recovered, and in 12 cases they were partially recovered. In 8 cases no recovery was considered advisable.





## PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

There were only 18 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis, distributed as follows among the sanitary districts :-

				1937
City of Peterborough	17	Rate	0.36	( 0.51 )
Peterborough Rural District	1	"	0.15	( 0.79 )
Barnack Rural District	0	"	0.0	( 0.79 )
Administrative County	18	"	0.32	( 0.55 )

In the following counties the death rates from pulmonary tuberculosis were as follows :-

Leicestershire .38; West Riding, Yorks, .38; Rutland .27;  
Gloucestershire .46; Cheshire .39.

The Soke of Peterborough has had an excellent year as regards pulmonary tuberculosis. Only in 1933 and 1935 have fewer deaths been recorded.

The number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis, and the rates per 1000 of the population in each year since 1912 are as follows :-

1912 - 31	Rate .68;	1913 - 30	Rate .66;	1914 - 48	Rate .87;
1915 - 37	" .80;	1916 - 36	" .79;	1917 - 48	" 1.0;
1918 - 52	" 1.11;	1919 - 38	" .87;	1920 - 26	" .57;
1921 - 45	" .96;	1922 - 32	" .67;	1923 - 32	" .60;
1924 - 24	" .49;	1925 - 30	" .61;	1926 - 21	" .42;
1927 - 32	" .64;	1928 - 26	" .51;	1929 - 27	" .52;
1930 - 19	" .36;	1931 - 23	" .44;	1932 - 27	" .50;
1933 - 17	" .32;	1934 - 24	" .45;	1935 - 13	" .24;
1936 - 21	" .38;	1937 - 31	" .55;	1938 - 18	" .32.

All the cases who died during the year had been seen and treated by me.

The cases had been known to me for periods varying from 20 years to 12 days. One young man who had been known to me in my other capacity

as a Clinical Officer was suddenly struck down with galloping consumption and died in 14 days. A girl of 17 was attacked with pulmonary and laryngeal tuberculosis and died in 12 days. Two had been under treatment by me and at Sanatoria for 9 years; another for 8 years, two for 5 years, one for 3 years, and two more for a year.

One case who had been under my observation was discharged by me as cured. Tubercle bacilli were not found in her sputum till shortly

before death. Her son and daughter also died within recent years from pulmonary tuberculosis, and it is probable that she infected them, became quiescent, and then was re-infected by her children.

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

BY

JOHN BURNET

1625	1626	1627	1628	1629	1630	1631	1632	1633	1634	1635	1636	1637	1638	1639	1640	1641	1642	1643	1644	1645	1646	1647	1648	1649	1650	1651	1652	1653	1654	1655	1656	1657	1658	1659	1660	1661	1662	1663	1664	1665	1666	1667	1668	1669	1670	1671	1672	1673	1674	1675	1676	1677	1678	1679	1680	1681	1682	1683	1684	1685	1686	1687	1688	1689	1690	1691	1692	1693	1694	1695	1696	1697	1698	1699	1700
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IN TWO VOLUMES

LONDON

Printed by J. Streater, at the Sign of the Gun, in St. Dunstons Church-yard, near St. Dunstons Church, in the County of Middlesex.

1704

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1704

Another interesting case occurred in a man of 48 who died after 4 months. He presented all the signs of a massive infiltration of one lung. Tubercle bacilli were present in the sputum, and his larynx was also affected. He was a sand blaster by profession and he made a claim under the Silicosis Order. The post mortem revealed definite evidence of extensive silicosis and also of tuberculosis.

The following table shows the number of cases of tuberculosis notified, and the deaths classified in age periods, during 1938 :-

Age Periods	<u>New Cases Notified</u>				<u>Deaths</u>			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1 - 5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 10	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
10 - 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
15 - 25	6	6	1	-	1	1	1	-
25 - 35	4	1	-	-	2	4	-	1
35 - 45	2	1	-	-	2	1	-	-
45 - 55	6	2	-	1	3	1	-	-
55 - 65	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-
65 & over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals :-	18	11	3	2	11	7	2	3

Altogether 29 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified to me during the year, 18 being males and 11 females. Only in 1934 and 1935 have fewer cases been recorded.

The exact number of cases notified in each year since 1912 are :-

1912 - 116; 1913 - 85; 1914 - 57; 1915 - 54; 1916 - 72; 1917 - 80;  
 1918 - 83; 1919 - 63; 1920 - 81; 1921 - 86; 1922 - 64; 1923 - 93;  
 1924 - 73; 1925 - 73; 1926 - 57; 1927 - 41; 1928 - 38; 1929 - 62;  
 1930 - 31; 1931 - 32; 1932 - 35; 1933 - 29; 1934 - 18; 1935 - 28;  
 1936 - 39; 1937 - 40; 1938 - 29.

At the end of December 1938 the number of persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis on the Registers of the District Medical Officers was 190. The number in each locality were :-

	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total</u>
City of Peterborough	92	79	171
Peterborough Rural District	8	7	15
Barnack Rural District	0	4	4
Administrative County	100	90	190

Fifteen persons were crossed off the Registers as having died.





## NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

There were five deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis in the County during the year 1938. Four occurred in the City of Peterborough and one in the Peterborough Rural District. One death occurred in a girl of 16 from meningitis. A woman of 31 died of hip joint disease, a youth of 17 from tuberculous kidney complicated by pulmonary tuberculosis, a girl of 14 from tuberculosis of the spinal column, and a boy of 12 from tuberculous peritonitis.

Five new cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified to me during the year. One affected the glands, 1 the intestines, 2 the peritoneum, and 1 the knee. Notification of non-pulmonary tuberculosis came into force in the year 1914, and the numbers reported in the County in each year since that date are as follows :-

1914 - 32;	1915 - 17;	1916 - 19;	1917 - 40;	1918 - 18;	1919 - 24;
1920 - 30;	1921 - 27;	1922 - 35;	1923 - 28;	1924 - 13;	1925 - 15;
1926 - 14;	1927 - 22;	1928 - 10;	1929 - 11;	1930 - 4;	1931 - 9;
1932 - 8;	1933 - 14;	1934 - 9;	1935 - 8;	1936 - 17;	1937 - 14;
1938 - 5.					

The number of cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis on the Registers at the end of the year 1938 was 89, 77 being resident in the City, 10 in the Peterborough Rural District, and 2 in the Barnack area.

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## REPORT OF THE TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER.

This Report deals with the period extending from January 1st 1938 to December 31st 1938.

The Tuberculosis Dispensary is held twice weekly in the mornings of Wednesdays and Saturdays from 11 - 12 o'clock, and in the afternoons of the same days from 3-30 to 6 p.m.

The total number of patients examined or treated by me was 342, as compared with 374 in 1937; 348 in 1936; 306 in 1935; 337 in 1934; 324 in 1933, and 432 in 1932.





217 new cases ( including contacts who numbered 52) were examined during the year, and 125 had been seen in previous years.

Owing to the kindness of my colleagues I am able to compare the amount of work done in other counties with that undertaken in the Soke of Peterborough. In Devonshire ( pop. 460,700) 4,902 new cases and contacts were examined. In Gloucestershire ( pop. 343,600) 1,318 new cases and contacts were examined. In Leicestershire ( pop. 302,600) 858 new cases were seen by two whole-time Tuberculosis Officers. In Cheshire ( pop. 729,400) 2,244 new cases and contacts were examined. In West Riding, Yorks ( pop. 1,501,000) 4,918 new cases and contacts were examined. With the exception of Devon the amount of work in proportion to the population is considerably more than in other counties.

Twenty-nine adults in the Soke of Peterborough were found to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, 19 of these being males and 10 females. One female child was also found to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. 178 persons presented themselves for examination and were found not to be suffering from tuberculosis. 117 of these were adults, 55 being males and 62 females. 61 were children, 33 boys and 28 girls. Included in the 178 were 52 contacts, 10 being adult males, 16 adult females, 15 boys, and 10 girls.

The number of medical examinations at or in connection with the Dispensary was 2,709, as compared with 2,707 in 1937; 2,631 in 1936; 2,130 in 1935; 1,871 in 1934; 2,156 in 1933, and 2,196 in 1932.

Six patients were found to be suffering from tuberculosis of organs other than the lungs, 5 being adults ( 2 men and 3 women), and 1 girl.

444 operations for the production and maintenance of artificial pneumothorax were performed by the Tuberculosis Officer, as compared with 371 in 1937; 433 in 1936; 187 in 1935; 154 in 1934; 167 in 1933, and 182 in 1932.



222 samples of expectoration, urine, pus, and pleural fluid were examined for the tubercle bacillus. 193 of the examinations were made on patients attending the Dispensary, and 29 were sent by doctors. 148 X-ray photographs were taken. 108 consultations were held with medical men, 16 in the homes of patients, and 92 otherwise. The nurses made 273 visits to the homes of tuberculous patients in 1938. Included in these visits were many for the nursing of advanced cases. Many visits were also paid to contacts who hesitate to submit themselves to examination.

Nurse Bean has now resigned after 22 years of service at your Dispensary. The County Council has lost the services of a most efficient Officer. In 36 years of medical life I have never met her superior in intelligence and loyalty.

138 of the 342 patients examined by me were suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. 32 of these were in the first or favourable stage of the disease; 31 were in the second stage, and 75 in the third stage of the malady.

Taking the last mentioned group first - the 75 in an advanced stage of the disease, in as many as 72 the tubercle bacillus had been discovered during the period of observation at the Dispensary, and in 3 the germ had never been detected. In 4 the disease was arrested; in 7 it was quiescent; in 17 there was definite improvement. 4 were unchanged, 24 were worse, and 19 were dead. 21 were at work and 35 were not at work. Thirty-one cases were diagnosed as being in the second stage of the disease. In 23 of these the tubercle bacillus had been discovered, and in 8 it had never been found. Five were arrested, 8 were quiescent, 16 were improved, <sup>and</sup> 2 were worse. 22 were at work and 9 were not at work.





Thirty-two were diagnosed as being in the first stage of the disease. 20 were arrested, 8 quiescent, and 4 improved. 30 were at work and 2 were not at work. In 9 the tubercle bacillus had been found and in 23 it had never been discovered.

To sum up, of 138 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis under Dispensary supervision or treatment, as many as 73, or 52 per cent, were at work. 52 of the 138 were arrested or quiescent, 37 were very much improved, 4 were unchanged, 26 patients were worse, and 19 died.

Included in this number are cases which died in Sanatoria.

#### Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis

Fourteen cases of tuberculosis affecting organs other than the lungs were seen at or in connection with the Dispensary. They comprised :-

3 of tuberculous glands;	1 of tuberculous testicle;
4 of tuberculous peritonitis;	1 of tuberculous kidney;
3 cases of lupus;	1 of tuberculous spine;
1 of tuberculous sternum.	

Four cases were arrested, 1 was quiescent, 8 were improved, and 1 was unchanged. There were no deaths among these 14 patients. 11 patients were at work and 3 were not at work.

#### Institutional Treatment

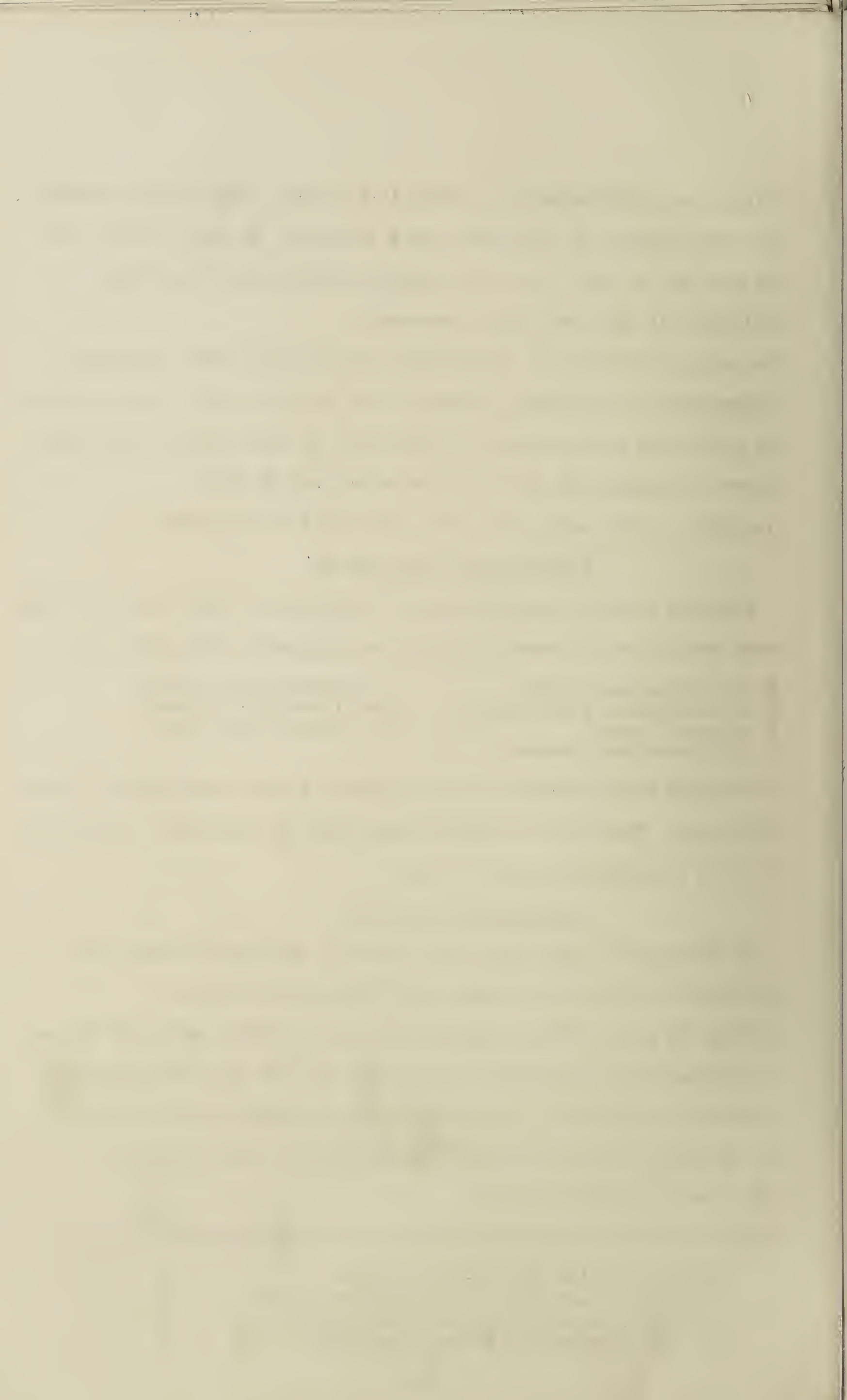
On January 1st 1938 seven adult patients and four children were resident in Institutions under your Tuberculosis Scheme.

During the year 1938 thirteen patients ( all adults) were sent by you to residential institutions. Altogether then 24 persons received treatment in sanatoria or hospitals, as compared with 30 last year.

In addition 9 persons received treatment at St John's Hospital Peterborough during the year.

The 24 patients were accommodated in the following sanatoria :-

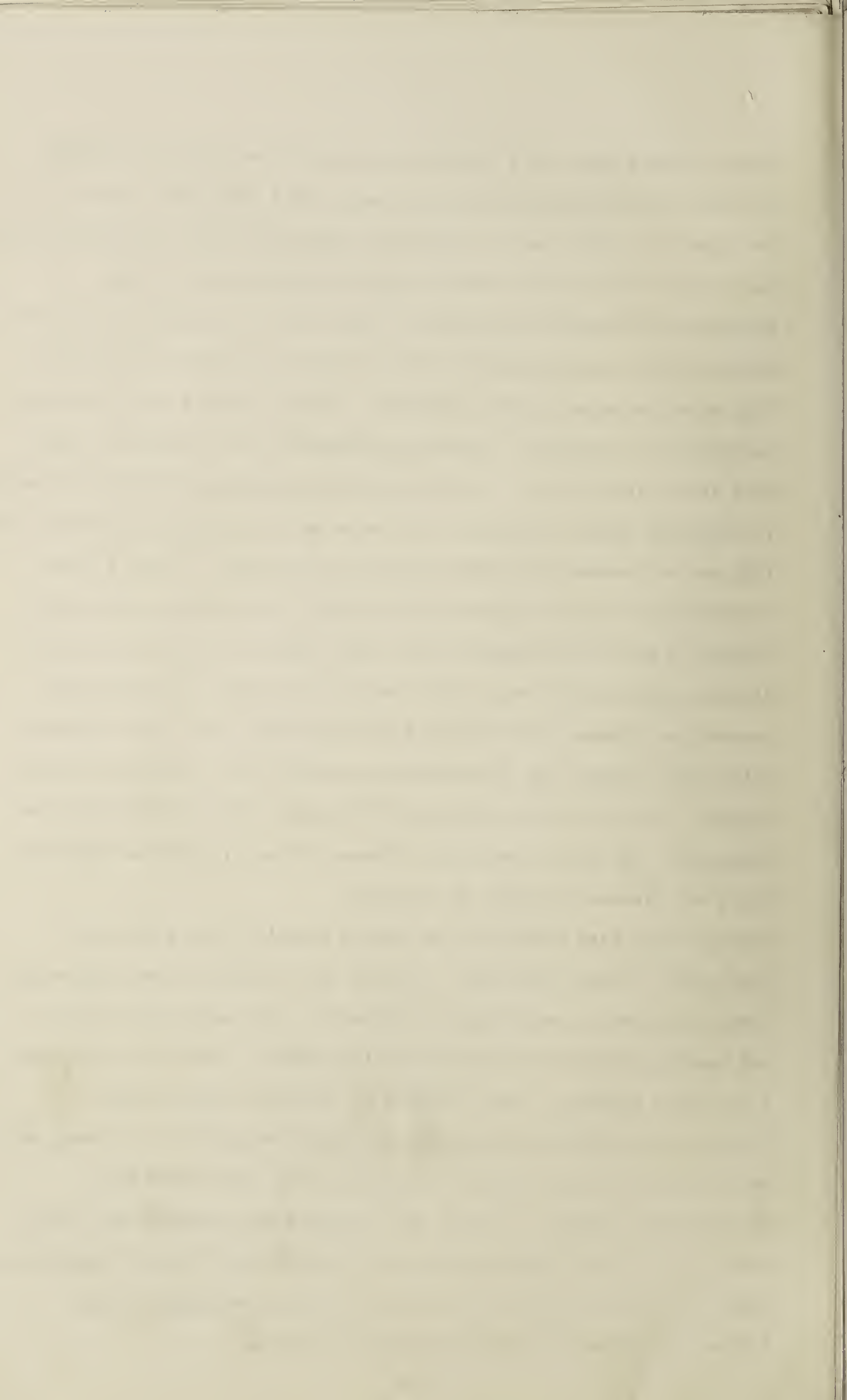
Northamptonshire Sanatorium, Creaton	11
Eversfield Chest Hospital, St Leonards-on-Sea	6
Manfield Orthopaedic Hospital, Northampton	6
Papworth Tuberculosis Colony, Cambridge	1





Eight patients were still resident in Sanatoria on January 1st 1939. Thirteen were discharged during the year, and 3 died while inmates of the Sanatoria. Two cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were discharged from Sanatoria in whose sputa tubercle bacilli had never been found. Both were discharged as quiescent. Three cases of moderately advanced disease with tubercle bacilli in the sputum were treated in Sanatoria. They were discharged as not quiescent. Eight advanced cases received institutional treatment. Six were discharged as not quiescent, and 2 died in the Institution. Six cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were in Sanatoria during the year. All 6 were ~~xx~~ in residence on January 1st 1938, and on December 31st 1938 two were in residence. These 6 cases consisted of a man with sacro-iliac disease, two children with spinal disease, a girl with disease of the ankle joint, a boy with hip joint disease, and an adult woman with disease of the ribs. The man with sacro-iliac disease was discharged much improved; one of the children with spinal disease was discharged as quiescent, but the other died in Hospital. The child with disease of the ankle joint was discharged as quiescent. The adult female with disease of the rib and the boy with hip joint disease are still in Hospital.

Nine patients were admitted to St John's Hospital during the year. Four died - 2 women and 2 men. One of the men who died was suffering from tuberculosis complicated by silicosis. His larynx was affected and tubercle bacilli were present in the sputum. Two of his children - a son and a daughter - had succumbed to pulmonary tuberculosis. The other male death occurred from galloping consumption in a young man. One of the male cases remained in Hospital for a few hours only. He discharged himself. One of the two women was pregnant when first seen. An artificial pneumothorax was attempted but failed. Two of the women were much improved. In one an artificial pneumothorax was induced but adhesions prevented complete collapse.



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She was admitted to Creaton Sanatorium and the adhesions cut.

She is now attending the Tuberculosis Dispensary for refills.

Another female case was admitted for observation as the disease was at first thought to be cancerous. It turned out to be an abscess.

### Artificial Pneumothorax Treatment

During the year I have continued to carry out artificial pneumothorax treatment, and as far as possible I have kept in touch with cases treated since the year 1916, notes of which are appended :-

- E.B. Ex-soldier. Aged 19 at commencement of treatment in 1919. He had severe disease in the right lung, which broke down into a cavity. Treatment was continued for 6 years. He has now been in work for some years. He is married and is the father of one healthy child.
- C.H. An artificial pneumothorax was started in October 1921 and continued till May 1925, when a slight amount of disease was noted in the opposite lung. He went to live in Huntingdonshire, He had a relapse, and was re-admitted to a Sanatorium, but is now again at work and in excellent health.
- D.L. A married woman aged 32, weight 9 stone. On examination in April 1920 she was found to have extensive right sided disease with a high temperature and rapid pulse. She was put to bed but the temperature did not subside, and on 12-6-1920 an artificial pneumothorax was induced. By the end of the month the temperature was normal. The inductions were continued up till Feb. 1924 - a period of 3 years and 8 months. Her weight was then 10 st. 7 lbs; it is now over 11 stone, and her health is now excellent.
- O.X. An artificial pneumothorax was induced in March 1919 for extensive right sided disease, and continued till 1922. The right lung is extensively fibrosed, but there is no active disease. Her health is good and she is able to work.
- M.S. Was first seen in July 1920, when disease was noted at both apices, especially the left. She had a period of 6 months rest, and was then sent for 3 months to a Sanatorium. In July of the following year tubercle bacilli appeared in the sputum, and in Feb. 1923, as the patient was getting weaker, an artificial pneumothorax was induced, and continued till June 1926. She is now married, has no cough or phlegm, and remains in good health.
- X.P. An artificial pneumothorax was produced in June 1919 and was maintained for 3 years. For years she was in full work as a domestic servant. She is now married and is in perfect health.



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF THE HISTORY OF ARTS AND ARCHITECTURE

OFFICE OF THE CURATOR

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

1911

TO THE HONORABLE THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY

AND THE HONORABLE THE CHANCELLOR

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE CURATOR OF THE MUSEUM OF ARTS AND ARCHITECTURE

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- C.K. An artificial pneumothorax was induced in Oct. 1920 and was continued for 4 years. She is now married, and 15 years after the cessation of operations she remains in good health. She has one healthy child, and no recrudescence of the disease is noted.
- H.P. An artificial pneumothorax was induced in Kent 14 years ago, and refills were performed by me for 5 years. He continues to do fairly well. His sputum is negative, and his lung has now expanded. He is at work.
- E.G. An artificial pneumothorax was produced in June 1919 for very extensive disease in the right lung. A hopeless prognosis was given by the Army Medical Officer. 20 years after that he is in good health and gaining weight. He is able to perform a fair amount of work on a small holding. He is married and has one healthy child.
- M.R. Had extensive disease in the left lung with tubercle bacilli in the sputum. She had sanatorium treatment, but relapsed shortly after her return. An artificial pneumothorax was induced in Sept. 1922 and was continued till March 1924, when the lung expanded. She has remained in excellent health ever since, had one child who unfortunately died from whooping cough, and has had four healthy children since.
- A.K. Girl of 18, who was extremely emaciated and affected with extensive disease of the left upper lobe. An artificial pneumothorax was maintained for over 4 years. She came back to Peterborough early in 1938. She had some cough, but the phlegm was negative for tubercle bacilli and the X-ray showed no signs of disease. She is again in full work.
- L.L. An artificial pneumothorax was induced in Sept. 1920 and was maintained for over 4 years. Some time after cessation of treatment a haemorrhagic pleurisy developed. She has now left the district, but is in good health and has had one healthy child.
- C.C. This patient was discharged from another County Sanatorium as incurable. He had extensive disease in the right lung, and slight laryngeal disease. An artificial pneumothorax was induced over 14 years ago. He is now in excellent health and is at work on the railway.
- P.P. An artificial pneumothorax was induced in August 1921 for disease on the right side, with much fever, a rapid pulse, and high temperature. The pneumothorax was maintained for nearly 6 years. He has been at work as an engineer for some 14 years. Recently he developed tubercular disease of the testicle, but is back again at work and has greatly increased in weight. The testicle was removed.
- B.S. Army Pensioner. Had prolonged treatment in Sanatoria prior to coming to Peterborough. He had extensive disease in the left upper lobe, with tubercle bacilli in the sputum, and severe haemorrhage. He has been under treatment since November 1926. The treatment has now ceased, the lung has expanded well, and the patient is in good health and is doing light work.

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem of the origin of life. It is shown that the problem is one of the most important and interesting in the history of science. The author discusses the various theories of the origin of life, and shows that the most probable one is that of spontaneous generation. He also discusses the evidence in favor of this theory, and shows that it is supported by the facts of the case.

2. The second part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the problem of the origin of the human race. It is shown that the problem is one of the most important and interesting in the history of science. The author discusses the various theories of the origin of the human race, and shows that the most probable one is that of spontaneous generation. He also discusses the evidence in favor of this theory, and shows that it is supported by the facts of the case.

3. The third part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the problem of the origin of the human mind. It is shown that the problem is one of the most important and interesting in the history of science. The author discusses the various theories of the origin of the human mind, and shows that the most probable one is that of spontaneous generation. He also discusses the evidence in favor of this theory, and shows that it is supported by the facts of the case.

4. The fourth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the problem of the origin of the human soul. It is shown that the problem is one of the most important and interesting in the history of science. The author discusses the various theories of the origin of the human soul, and shows that the most probable one is that of spontaneous generation. He also discusses the evidence in favor of this theory, and shows that it is supported by the facts of the case.

5. The fifth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the problem of the origin of the human body. It is shown that the problem is one of the most important and interesting in the history of science. The author discusses the various theories of the origin of the human body, and shows that the most probable one is that of spontaneous generation. He also discusses the evidence in favor of this theory, and shows that it is supported by the facts of the case.



- W.M. School girl, aged 14. Had been absent from school for some months with cough. Tubercle bacilli were present in the sputum, and there was extensive disease of the left lung. An artificial pneumothorax was induced in March 1926. There is now no cough or phlegm. She has since married, and has 3 children and remains in excellent health.
- W.F. A right sided pneumothorax was induced in March 1925 for haemorrhage. He has done fairly well and has undergone an operation for stone on the kidney, from which most severe operation he made an uneventful recovery. Disease appeared on the opposite side and tubercle bacilli were present in the sputum, which, however, subsequently became negative. He is now in full work, and when seen in 1939 he was in excellent health.
- E.V. Police Constable. First seen on 14- 8- 1931. An artificial pneumothorax had been induced at the Winsley Sanatorium on 22- 4- 1931. The left lung was well collapsed. The treatment was continued for the Lincoln Borough Authority till 5- 9- 34. The course was uneventful and the sputum was negative. In Sept. 1938 he wrote to say that he was in good health.
- K.K. Patient had been in a Sanatorium during the last War. She had signs of an old cavity in the left upper lobe. She became pregnant and haemoptysis set in. Tubercle bacilli had never been found either in Peterborough or at the Sanatorium. The lung was collapsed and she passed through an easy confinement. She has had slight haemorrhages since, but her sputum is negative and her weight is stationary.
- A.S. Aged 18. First seen Aug. 4th 1929. Had been ailing for about two months. She lived in a poor home where one brother had already died from pulmonary tuberculosis. She presented signs of extensive disease in the left lung. Tubercle bacilli were present in the sputum. She was put to bed on absolute rest as the temperature was 101. Signs of disease were found in the right lung and it was decided to try Sanatorium treatment. She went to the Eversfield Chest Hospital on 21- 10- 1929, and returned on 28- 6- 30 much improved, but with tubercle bacilli still present. An X-ray examination revealed scattered infiltration over the whole of the left lung, but the right lung was free. An artificial pneumothorax was induced on 23- 7- 1930. The last refill was on 27- 6- 34. Tubercle bacilli disappeared from the sputum in Sept. 1930 and have never been detected since. She is now married and is still at work.

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I.W. Aged 23. First seen on 31- 5- 1930. Had been ailing for 3 months. She had extensive disease in the right lung. Tubercle bacilli were present in the sputum. She had decreased in weight from 8 st. 7 lbs to 6 st. 13 lbs. An artificial pneumothorax was induced on 7- 6- 1930, and was continued till 11- 7- 34. As is so often the case, pleurisy ensued and puriform fluid was removed on 19 separate occasions from May 1931 to Sep. 1932, 5,250 c.c. of fluid being removed by aspiration and replaced by gas. She had no fever with this complication and she now weighs over 8 stone. She is now happily married.

M.S. Aged 20. Began to feel run down in the summer of 1930. In October 1930 she went to a Sanatorium where an artificial pneumothorax was induced in November 1930. She had an uneventful course of treatment both at Peterborough and Boston. She is now in perfect health.

M.H. Aged 26. First attacked in June 1929. She went to a Sanatorium where an artificial pneumothorax was produced in January 1930. Pleurisy supervened in May 1930. On admission to the Peterborough Dispensary in November 1930 breath sounds were well suppressed over the left lung, with dullness over the lower third of the left lung. Numerous tubercle bacilli were found in the sputum. Refills were continued until August 1933. The sputum has been negative since July 1931. She is able to do clerical work.

K.R. Was first seen by me in Oct. 1932. The whole of the right lung was extensively infiltrated, and tubercle bacilli were present in the sputum. An artificial pneumothorax was induced on 19- 10- 1932 and continued till 30- 9- 1936. In addition 16 aspirations and gas replacements were performed between 8- 7- 33 and 27- 1- 34, the amount varying from a pint to a few cubic centimetres. She is now married and in excellent health.

In addition to these, 24 cases have been under treatment.

Nine are at work, one as a journalist, one on the railway, one as a corporation labourer, 3 in engineering works, and 3 in domestic duties. One case is doing well after an extra-pleural pneumothorax operation. Only one case is doing badly, and this is due to the patient attending very irregularly for refills.



1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem. It is shown that the problem is of great importance in the theory of differential equations. The second part is devoted to the construction of the solution. The third part is devoted to the study of the properties of the solution. The fourth part is devoted to the application of the results to the theory of differential equations.

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### VENEREAL DISEASES

During the year 1938 the number of attendances at the Clinic was 8,431, as compared with 7,567 in 1937. The number of new cases increased from 202 to 238.

During the year nine medical practitioners were qualified to receive a free supply of arsenical compounds, but only one of them applied, and had 3 doses of Stabilarisan. 10 doses of Stabilarisan were, however, supplied to the Peterborough Memorial Hospital.

Only 18 specimens from patients were sent by private practitioners; 6 of these were sent by one practitioner, 2 by another, and one each by four medical men. One sample was received from the Infant Welfare and Ante-natal Clinics. Five were for gonorrhoea, and 13 were for the blood Wassermann reaction for syphilis.

In past reports I have frequently reported on the necessity of taking blood tests in cases in which the diagnosis is doubtful or difficult. This year I would emphasize the importance of not attaching too much importance to weakly positive results. A girl who had had an illegitimate child wished to enter an institution owing to a doubtfully positive Wassermann reaction. No clinical signs of syphilis were found, and examination at another Laboratory revealed a negative reaction. A case of obvious rodent ulcer was referred to me as syphilitic on account of a positive Wassermann reaction. He was referred at once to the Westminster Hospital for radium treatment and has returned cured. In recent years three cases of cancer of the tongue have been referred to me on account of the Wassermann reaction being positive. Such cases should not be referred to the V.D. Officer, but to a surgeon who specialises in the treatment of cancer.





# Summary of the Work performed at the V.D. Clinic during the year 1938 ---

On January 1st 1938, 149 patients were in receipt of treatment, as compared with 161 on the corresponding date in 1937, 172 in 1936; 194 in 1935, 176 in 1934, and 182 in 1932.

66 of these were males and 83 females.

In addition 22 persons ( 17 males and 5 females) who, from one cause or another had left off treatment or had been transferred to other centres, re-applied for treatment. Altogether then 171 old cases ( 83 males and 88 females) were under treatment during 1938.

90 of these were suffering from syphilis and 81 from gonorrhoea.

During the year 1938, 238 persons applied for treatment or advice for the first time, as compared with 202 in 1937; 219 in 1936; 237 in 1935; 272 in 1934; 215 in 1933, and 228 in 1932. 139 of the new cases were males and 99 females.

38 of the new cases were suffering from syphilis, 1 from soft chancre, 96 from gonorrhoea, and 103 from conditions other than venereal disease. 32 of the cases dealt with for the first time during the year were known to have received treatment for the same infection at other Centres. 6 of these were cases of syphilis, and 26 cases of gonorrhoea.

Altogether then 409 persons ( 222 males and 187 females) passed through my hands during the year, as compared with 381 in 1937; 410 in 1936; 449 in 1935; 470 in 1934, and 419 in 1933.

103 of these suffered from conditions other than venereal, but such cases necessitate a considerable amount of investigation and expenditure of time.

206 of the 238 new cases had never been treated before at other Centres, and their places of residence were as follows :-

Soke of Peterborough	105
Huntingdonshire	46
Isle of Ely	32
Holland ( Lincs)	8
Kesteven "	5
Northamptonshire	5
Travellers	2
Other Areas	3

Forty-four cases ( 13 of syphilis and 31 of gonorrhoea) were transferred to other centres during the year.

46 cases were discharged as cured - 3 for syphilis, 1 soft chancre, and 42 gonorrhoea. One patient with syphilis died.

54 persons ( 20 cases of syphilis and 34 cases of gonorrhoea) left off treatment before cure was established. Included in these figures are 5 cases of gonorrhoea who ceased attendance after completion of treatment but before final tests of cure.

At the end of the year 1938 161 persons were still under treatment at the Clinic, viz., 91 cases of syphilis, and 70 cases of gonorrhoea, as compared with 87 cases of syphilis and 62 cases of gonorrhoea at the end of the previous year.

# THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. It begins with the first settlers, who came to the Americas in search of a new life. They found a land of opportunity, but also a land of challenge. The early years were marked by struggle and hardship, but the spirit of the pioneers was unyielding. They built a nation from scratch, one that was based on the principles of freedom and democracy. Over time, the United States grew in size and power, becoming a global superpower. It has faced many challenges, from war to economic crisis, but it has always emerged stronger and more united. The history of the United States is a testament to the power of the human spirit and the ability of a nation to overcome adversity.

The United States has a rich and diverse culture, shaped by the many different peoples who have called it home. From the Native Americans who lived on the land for centuries before the first settlers, to the immigrants who came from all over the world, the United States is a melting pot of different traditions and customs. This diversity is one of the strengths of the United States, as it allows for a wide range of perspectives and ideas. The United States has also been a leader in many fields, from science and technology to art and literature. It has inspired people all over the world and has played a major role in shaping the modern world. The history of the United States is a story of hope and achievement, and it is a story that continues to inspire and motivate people today.



The 409 men, women, and children examined or treated by me made 8,431 attendances, as compared with 7,567 attendances in 1937; 9,703 in 1936; 10,481 in 1935; 9,601 in 1934; 9,417 in 1933; 9,055 in 1932, and 8,432 in 1931.

4,082 attendances were made by male patients, and 4,349 by female patients. 1,281 of these 8,431 were classified as intermediate attendances for irrigation and douching, 797 being made by women and 484 by men. 7,150 were classified as attendances for treatment other than by irrigation or douching; 3,598 of these were made by men, and 3,552 by women.

The following are the number of attendances from the various County areas :-

Soke of Peterborough	5,497
Huntingdonshire	1,267
Isle of Ely	967
Kesteven ( Lincs)	284
Holland "	232
Northamptonshire	113
Travellers	54
Other areas	17

In addition 9 patients from the Soke of Peterborough attended the Ketton Clinic of the Rutland County Council and made 188 attendances. I have no information as regards the attendance of Peterborough patients at other clinics.

One patient from the Soke of Peterborough suffering from syphilis had 94 in-patient days treatment.

1,584 doses of approved arsenobenzene compounds and 31 other compounds - a total of 1615 - were given at the Clinic during the year, as compared with 1,289 doses in 1937; 1,188 in 1936; 1,457 in 1935; 1,485 in 1934; and 1,588 in 1933.

2,374 doses of Bismuth preparations were also given, as compared with 1,890 last year, and 1,708 in 1936.

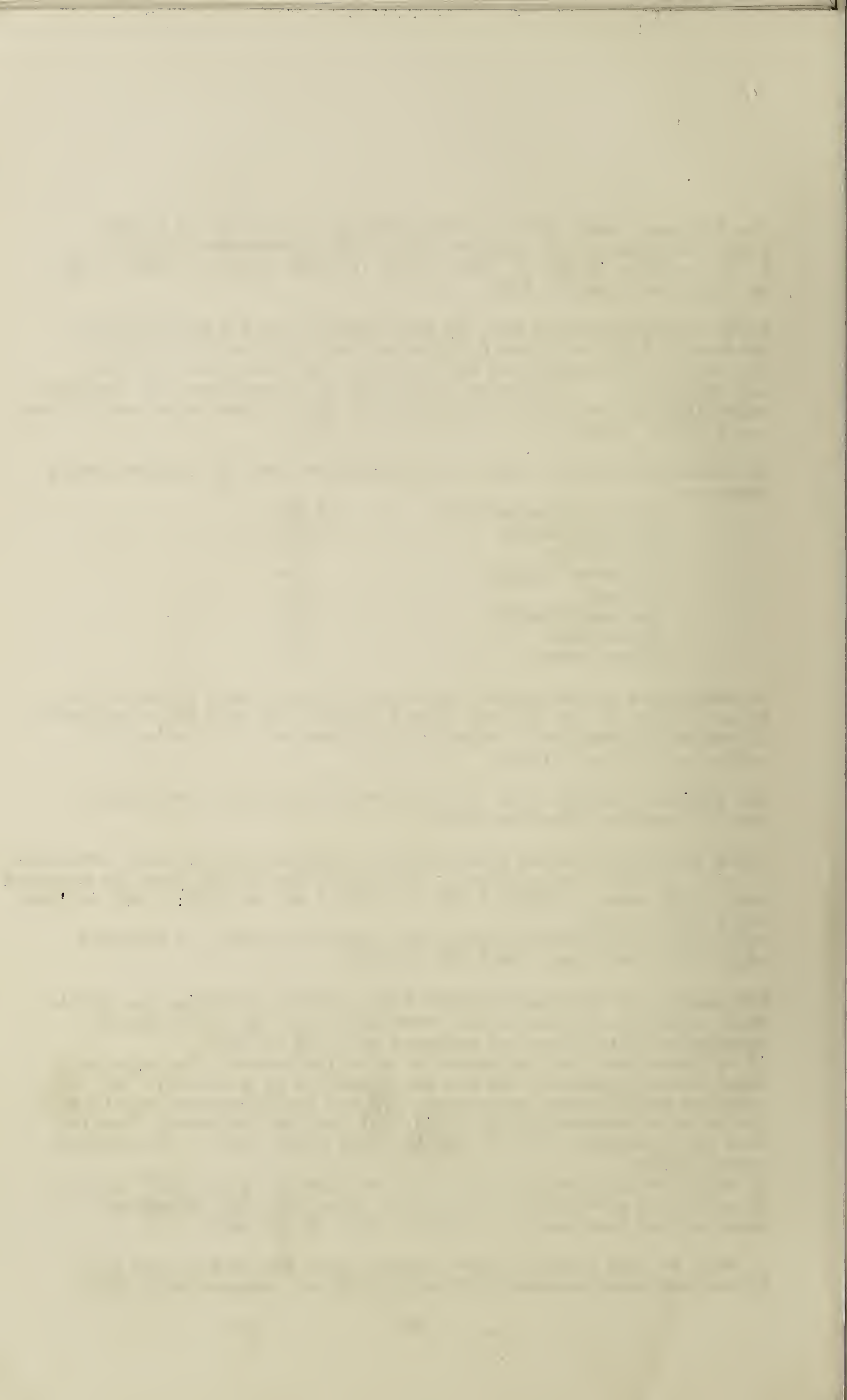
801 samples of material obtained from patients attending the Clinic were submitted to pathological examination at the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester, as compared with 719 in 1937.

11 of these were for the detection of spirochaetes, the organism which causes syphilis, 336 for the detection of gonococci, the organism which causes gonorrhoea, 276 for the Wassermann reaction of the blood or cerebro-spinal fluid, 137 for the Complement Fixation Test for Gonorrhoea, and 41 for the Gold Curve Test of the cerebro-spinal fluid.

In addition the County Medical Officer examined 46 samples for the detection of gonococci. Altogether, therefore, 847 laboratory examinations were made, as compared with 781 in 1937.

It will be seen from the above summary that the work at the V.D. Clinic increased considerably during 1938 as compared with 1937.





In Leicestershire ( pop. 302,600) 298 new cases were seen.

In Gloucestershire ( pop. 343,600) 199 new cases were treated, and 6,425 attendances were made. In Cheshire ( pop. 729,400) 758 new cases were seen and 26,760 attendances were made. In the West Riding of Yorkshire ( pop 1,501,000) 1,449 new patients were seen and 67,036 attendances were made.

The number of patients seeking advice and the number of their attendances is, in proportion to the population of the Soke of Peterborough, highly satisfactory.

During the year "M-B. 693" the new preparation for the cure of gonorrhoea was adopted and has given very encouraging results in men, the discharge completely ceasing in a day or two. The results in women are less striking. It must be remembered that the drug is a dangerous one, and certain deaths have already been reported after its administration.

Enquiries from 43 counties have revealed the fact that 16 have made arrangements with the British Social Hygiene Council. Only 4 of the 16 noted any definite increase in attendance.

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#### MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACTS

This Act continues to be administered by the Public Health Committee with the help of three co-opted ladies, and at the request of the Board of Control the names of the members of the Committee are given on the first page of this Report.

On January 1st 1938 there were 83 persons ( 48 males and 35 females) on the Register under Statutory Supervision. Three of these ( 1 man and 2 women) were awaiting removal to Institutions.

All the defectives under Statutory Supervision are visited at quarterly intervals by Nurse Bean and Nurse Mc'Phillips, and as occasion requires by the County Medical Officer.





Eleven persons were under Guardianship, 6 being males and 5 females.

One female and two males were in " places of safety".

During the year 75 defectives were lodged in the following institutions:

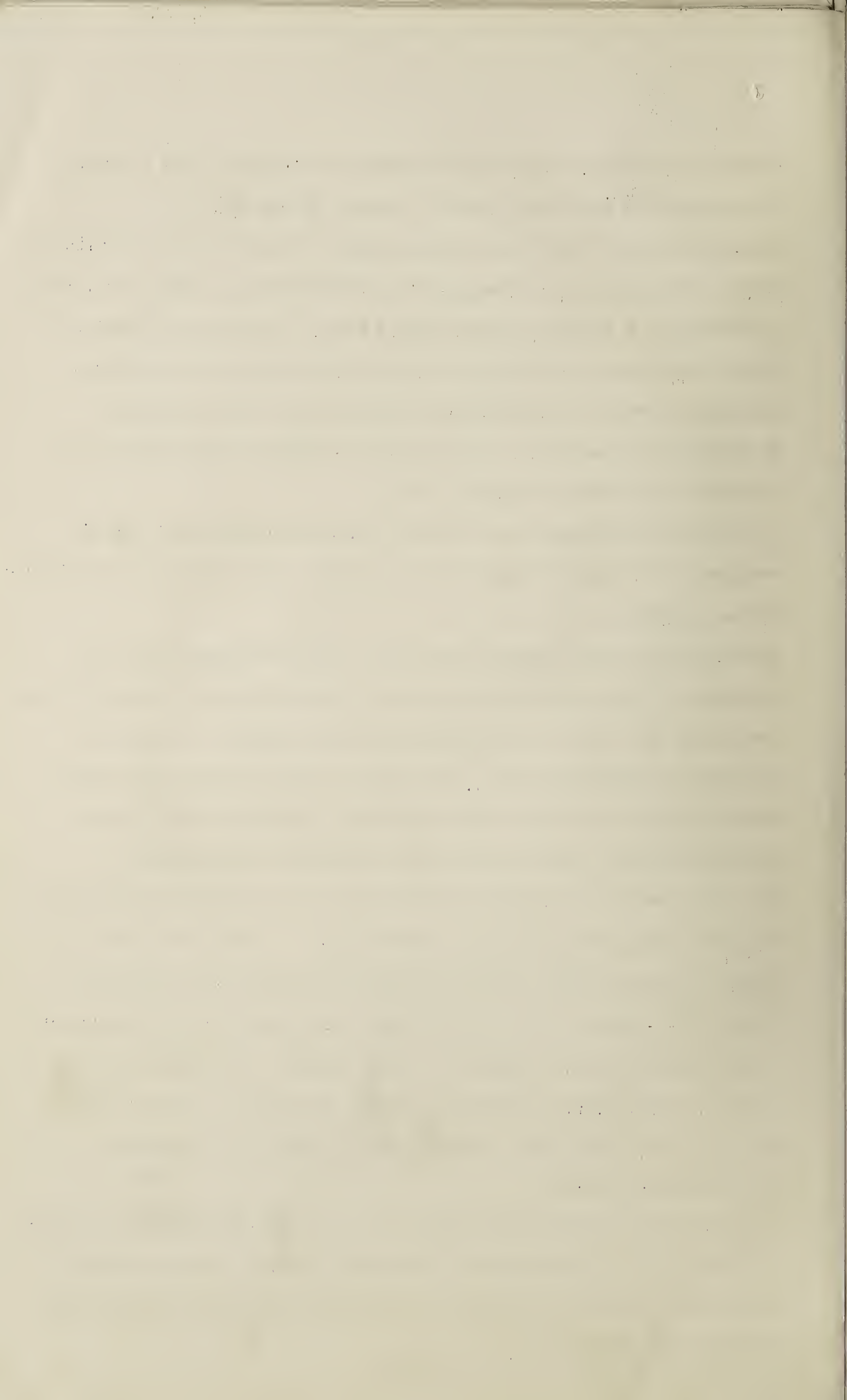
Forty ( 24 males and 17 females) in the Peterborough Public Assistance Institution; 3 females at Whittington Hall; 7 males and 7 females at Stoke Park Colony; 1 female at the Mary Dendy Home, Sandlebridge, Cheshire; 2 males at Besford Court Institution, Worcestershire; 2 females and 2 males are in the State Institution for violent and criminal defectives at Rampton, Notts.

In addition one female is on licence from Whittington Hall and is resident at the Eagle House Hostel, Mitcham, and another was on licence to her parents.

Turning to the cases under Guardianship the following notes are appended. One defective is gainfully employed by the Council on the roads and is, I believe, giving satisfactory service. Another is employed on a Sports Ground. One boy is still at school and highly satisfactory reports have been seen by me. Another still acts as assistant to the porter at the Public Assistance Institution.

The three remaining men under Guardianship are too mentally defective to profit by instruction or do useful work. One of the women is under the Guardianship of the Sisters of Charity at St Elizabeth's School, 131, Exeter Street, Salisbury. She works in the laundry and spends most of her evenings off at the cinema. Two assist their parents or guardians in domestic duties, and the last two are too defective to do any work. One of these is under the Brighton Guardianship Society.

Considering the cases under Supervision, six are employed on the land, another 17 help their parents in household duties, and four work as gardeners. Two men are doing well in engineering firms, and one man works in the brickyard.



One man who was mentioned in last year's report as unemployed has still failed to get work. One woman is a cinema attendant, and another works in a bulb factory. A young woman has fairly steady employment as a charwoman. Three are still at school. Several are prevented from doing any work by epileptic fits, and the rest by reason of mental or physical defects.

The following reports from various institutions show how your defectives under institutional care are faring :-

- P.G. Aged 4. Is an idiot. She needs constant care and attention.
- A.T. Aged 52. Is a high grade imbecile. She makes no progress. She does simple handwork.
- A.L. Aged 39. Is a low grade and deteriorating imbecile. She does simple house and industry work.
- E.A. Aged 39. Is a low grade imbecile. She makes no progress but is able to do simple house and industry work. At times she is obstinate and sullen.
- A.S. Aged  $4\frac{1}{2}$ . Is an imbecile. She is unable to talk. She needs supervision in every way.
- J.H. Aged  $14\frac{1}{2}$ . Is a low grade feeble minded girl. She can read and write a few simple words. Her industrial progress is poor.
- D.H. Aged  $14\frac{1}{2}$ . Twin sister of J.H. Her report is exactly similar to that of her sister ( above ).
- M.S. Aged 13. Is an imbecile. Cannot read or write, but can sew and knit.
- K.W. Aged 26. Is an imbecile verging on idiocy. She is troublesome and destructive.
- M.C. Aged  $26\frac{1}{2}$ . Is a low graded ament. She can read and write. She is good at rug making and does plain sewing.
- J.S. Aged  $30\frac{1}{2}$ . Is an imbecile man who cannot read or write and is occupied in sorting flock for remaking mattresses.
- G.K. Aged  $13\frac{1}{2}$ . Is an imbecile who can read and write the simpler words and do simple arithmetic.
- H.R. Aged 18. Is a low grade feeble minded youth. He cannot read or write but makes mats.
- H.W. Aged 25. Is an imbecile. He cannot read or write. He works in the kitchen as a cleaner. He is making progress.





J.F. Aged 16. Is an imbecile. He can read simple words and write from copy. He goes to school for the half-day and to the tailor's shop for the rest of his time.

J.C.F. Aged 17½. Is a feeble minded youth who can write from copy but cannot read. He is making progress in painting and decorating.

F.T. Aged 13. Is an imbecile. He cannot read or write, but is kept interested with picture books. He needs constant care and supervision.

W.R. Is doing boot repairing. He is frequently insolent in manner and is inclined to interfere with other people's business.

W.K. Is employed in the garden but will only work under supervision. He believes everybody is persecuting him.

The following notes are appended with regard to the Defectives in the Peterborough Public Assistance Institution :-

	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Age.</u>	<u>Classification</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
W.H.	Male	28	High Grade	Works with Institution painter
G.W.	"	58	Medium "	Housework
B.L.	"	33	High "	"
A.M.	"	27	Medium "	"
W.B.	"	47	" "	"
T.S.	"	52	" "	"
C.P.	"	36	Low Grade	"
S.B.	"	32	" "	"
G.C.	"	36	" "	Unemployable
J.P.	"	26	" "	"
F.S.	"	50	" "	"
W.S.	"	53	" "	"
E.W.	"	55	" "	"
S.Y.	"	34	" "	"
A.G.	"	28	High Grade	On pass to daily employment
P.F.	"	27	Medium "	Housework
L.G.	"	18	High "	In Tailor's Shop.
D.H.	"	21	High "	& Housework
T.R.	"	30	Medium "	( Encephalitic case )
L.D.	"	19	" "	Housework
E.H.	"	37	" "	"
A.Y.	"	33	High "	"
A.B.	"	68	Medium "	Nil
C.W.	"	57	High "	Housework.

#### Recreation

Walks, sometimes with a football or cricket bat, radio in the dayrooms, in-door games and reading for those who can do so. Those who take physical training enjoy it and show good results.

Religious services as for the whole of the Institution.





	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Classification</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
G.A.	Female	51	Medium Grade	Laundry
K.G.	"	43	High "	Kitchen
E.H.	"	53	" "	Light Housework
F.H.	"	27	Medium "	" "
R.K.	"	54	" "	" "
E.M.	"	44	High "	Laundry
G.M.	"	40	Medium "	Kitchen
W.M.	"	52	" "	"
G.N.	"	61	" "	Housework
E.P.	"	32	High "	"
I.R.	"	33	" "	"
E.S.	"	52	" "	"
C.W.	"	49	Low "	"
E.W.	"	43	Medium "	"
E.S.W.	"	54	Low "	"
F.W.	"	30	High "	"
V.S.	"	51	Medium "	"
E.P.	"	50	Low "	Nil

#### Recreation.

Knitting, fancy needlework, reading, walks and an occasional motor ride or trip out. They have the Radio in their day rooms and a Church of England and a Nonconformist service is held in the Institution Chapel each Sunday.

#### BLIND PERSONS ACT

There <sup>were</sup> 104 blind persons on the Register of the Peterborough Association for the Blind, on March 31st 1939.

47 of these were men and 57 women. 53 of these were over 70 years of age. During the year 15 new cases were registered ( 8 males and 7 females). One woman was transferred to another area, and one woman and 3 men were transferred to Peterborough. One woman has been removed from the blind Register through improved vision after operation. There have been 5 deaths among blind persons.

The Secretary Home-Teacher has paid 1,300 visits, compared with 1,142 visits in the previous year. There are now eleven Braille type readers, all of whom belong to the National Library and for whom the Association pays the subscription of £1 per head each year.

Two other persons are learning Braille. Two blind persons are able to use the typewriter perfectly and to one of these the Association has given a very good secondhand machine. There are also four readers of Moon type.



Seven of the blind are employed and are either entirely or partly self-supporting. 38 persons are in receipt of a weekly grant. The total sum spent on this was £643- 19- 1d. £30- 14- 9d was spent on the upkeep of wireless sets. The County Council contributed £900 towards the expenses of the Association, £50 of this being spent in respect of mentally defective persons, who receive instruction from Miss White.

#### Classes for Mental Defectives

During the year Miss White continued her classes for the mentally defective. Five males and one female attended the classes held at Keeble's Chambers, Cowgate, Peterborough. 11 males and 14 females attended the classes at Thorpe Road House.

#### SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

The Report of the Medical Officer for the City of Peterborough is not to hand, so I am unable to state what was done in 1938 in the City, but in 1937 eighty-eight samples ( 16 being formal and 72 informal) were reported on. 16 were samples of milk. The results were all satisfactory. The samples of milk gave an average composition of 3.95 per cent fat, 8.83% solids, not fat. 9 samples of butter were also satisfactory. 6 medical prescriptions were found to have been correctly dispensed. 18 samples of sausages were submitted to the Analyst. 2 samples of whisky, 1 of rum, and 1 of brandy were all satisfactory.

In the Liberty of Peterborough during the year 1938 twenty samples were taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act. Five samples were taken informally, and consisted of :-

sausage 3; potted meat 1; pork pie 1.

Fifteen samples of milk were taken formally. None of the twenty samples were reported against.





### EPIDEMIC DISEASES

The principal epidemic diseases are small-pox, measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping cough, enteric fever, and diarrhoea under 2 years of age. From these ailments there were 10 deaths - 1 from diarrhoea under 2 years of age, 7 from diphtheria, 1 from whooping cough, and 1 from measles. This gives an epidemic death rate of 0.17 per 1000 of the population, as compared with 0.30 in 1937; 0.109 in 1936; 0.09 in 1935; 0.31 in 1934, and 0.17 in 1933. There were no deaths from small-pox, scarlet fever, or the typhoid and paratyphoid fevers.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following are the infectious diseases notified in each area :-

<u>Disease</u>	Peterborough M.B.	Peterborough R.D.	Barnack R.D.	Administrative County
Small-pox	0	0	0	0
Dysentery	1	0	0	1
Scarlet Fever	32	5	0	37
Diphtheria	92	6	8	106
Enteric Fever	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	7	0	1	8
Erysipelas	17	0	0	17
Pneumonia	55	0	0	55
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	0	0	2
Totals :-	206	11	9	226

Diphtheria was again very prevalent, 92 cases being reported in the City, 6 in the Peterborough Rural District, and 8 in the Barnack Rural District. In the Peterborough Rural District 2 cases occurred at Glinton, 2 at Peakirk, 1 at Eye, and 1 at Northborough. Dr Hawes says there were no deaths, but I have records of a boy and girl from Glinton dying at the age of 13 and 7 years respectively, and of a boy at Northborough aged 8 who died.

In the Barnack Rural District 8 cases were notified; 2 of these occurred in adults, 5 in school children, and 1 in a child aged 1 year. None of the cases were of the severe gravis type.

### CHAPTER II

The first part of the chapter deals with the general principles of the theory of the firm. It discusses the role of the firm in the economy, the objectives of the firm, and the factors that determine the firm's behavior. The second part of the chapter deals with the specific aspects of the theory of the firm, such as the production function, the cost function, and the profit function. The third part of the chapter deals with the empirical aspects of the theory of the firm, such as the estimation of the production function, the cost function, and the profit function.

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One suspicious case was found in a child at school, and two members of her family were found to have diphtheria.

In the City of Peterborough there were 4 deaths from diphtheria, a girl of 8, a girl of 11, a boy of 9, and a boy of 11.

The Report of the City Medical Officer for 1938 is again not to hand, but during 1937 142 cases were notified. 133 cases were admitted to hospital. 6 of these died. In the West Town division the disease was severe in 5 cases; in the St Paul's parish, and the new housing estate it was mild. The City Medical Officer immunized 88 contacts with alum precipitated toxoid. 152,000 units of antitoxin were supplied to practitioners.

### H O U S I N G

#### City of Peterborough.

The 1938 Report for the City is not to hand, but that for 1937. 1,106 houses were inspected in the City in 1937, and 2,227 inspections were made. 80 were inspected under Part 1 of the Housing Act 1930 in connection with slum clearance. 113 houses were rendered fit in consequence of informal action. 22 six bedroomed houses and 22 two bedroomed houses were being built at the end of 1937.

#### Peterborough Rural District

Thirty houses have been built, 4 at Ewe, 6 at Glinton, 4 at Newborough, 4 at Maxey, 8 at Helpston, and 4 at Ailesworth. 403 houses were inspected. In 172 defects were remedied. 3 cottages at Newborough were reconditioned under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act.

#### Barnack Rural District

In the Barnack Rural District 385 houses were inspected. 6 were unfit for human habitation. No houses were built by the Council during the year. 3 houses were built privately, 2 at Wansford and 1 at Ufford. 3 houses were reconditioned, 2 at Barnack and 1 at Ufford.

### Overcrowding

It is considered that overcrowding in the City of Peterborough will be non-existent when the 44 houses are completed, and a similar statement applies to the 30 houses which are being erected in the Peterborough Rural District. In the Barnack Rural District there were 8 cases of overcrowding. All were relieved.

The first part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the  
Board of Directors to the Shareholders. It is dated the 1st day of  
January, 1900. The letter is addressed to the Shareholders of the  
Company and is signed by the Secretary. The letter contains the  
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## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

In the Peterborough Rural District Eye is the only village where there is a satisfactory scheme of sewage disposal. Here 6,584,000 gallons of sewage are dealt with annually. The walls of the filter beds are being repaired. Refuse collection is carried out throughout the district by a contractor who disposes of it by controlled tipping. Nightsoil is only collected by a contractor in the villages of Castor, and Aillesworth. A scheme for the other villages is most desirable. In the Barnack Rural District there is a systematic collection by the Council scavenger of the pail closets. Dry house refuse is disposed of in conjunction with that of the Peterborough Rural District. The City Medical Officer informs his Committee that the new sewage disposal works are designed for the use of a population of 50,000, using 36 gallons a head per day. 1,800,000 gallons will have to be disposed of. The new sewage works are being erected on a site of 23 acres between the village of Newark and Fengate. The new works will comprise 2 detritus tanks, 3 upward flow circular primary tanks, 3 secondary sedimentation tanks, 3 storm water tanks, 9 aeration tanks with 2 re-aeration channels, 3 upward flow separating tanks, 4 primary sludge digestion tanks with 4 gas holders, 4 secondary sludge digestion tanks and sludge drying beds. The plunge baths established in Trinity Street are much appreciated. 18 are reserved for males and 19,201 men attended. 6 are reserved for females, and 3,475 women attended.

### Water Supply

In the Barnack area the piped supply from the Barnack bore supplies Bainton, Ashton, Barnack, Pilsgate, and Ufford. The parishes of Wothorpe and St Martin's Without obtain their supply from the Stamford Waterworks.





A piped supply from a spring in Thornhaugh supplies the villages of Wansford and Thornhaugh. There are only two villages now in the Barnack area without a conducted supply - Wittering and Southorpe. In the Peterborough Rural District the supply from the Peterborough Corporation Water mains has been well maintained. The following villages obtained the amounts mentioned below :-

Eye	6,673,000	gallons, as against	7,363,000	gallons in 1937.
Marholm	181,000	"	"	"
Glington	5,564,000	"	"	"
Northborough	1,071,000	"	"	"
Castor	2,105,000	"	"	"

The total quantity is 17,294,000 gallons as against 9,529,000 in 1937. Dr Johnstone states that the maximum output from Peterborough is 120,000 gallons per hour and from Etton 100,000 gallons. Together 5,280,000 gallons of water per day are available. The maximum hourly demand, however, is 308,000, so that a second reservoir is provided at Etton, fed by an eighteen inch pipe at the rate of 120,000 gallons an hour. The water is of the most satisfactory purity, but is very hard, varying from 33 degrees to 36. The organisms of faecal contaminations were entirely absent.

#### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

In the Peterborough Rural District there are 8 registered slaughter-houses. 324 inspections were made. The following amounts of meat were condemned or surrendered :- 3 pigs for fever and dropsy, and several pigs' heads and edible offal.

In the Barnack Rural District there are only 2 slaughter houses. 119 inspections were made. No meat was condemned, but 52 cows, 2 calves, 70 sheep, and 56 pigs were inspected. The slaughter house at Wansford has been demolished.

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In the City of Peterborough in 1937 1,260 formal visits were made to the 22 licensed slaughter houses. Two slaughter houses have been discontinued so that in 1938 there were only 21. They are well managed. 1297 $\frac{3}{4}$  stones of beef were condemned on account of tuberculosis. This included the whole carcasses of 11 oxen, 9 heifers, and 10 cows. 8 pigs were condemned for tuberculosis, and 16 more for other causes. 2 oxen and 1 calf were condemned for dropsy and bruising. 90 beasts, 250 sheep, and 300 pigs are killed weekly.

#### Milk and Dairies Order

In the Peterborough Rural District there were at the end of 1938 79 producers and 2 purveyors of milk. 514 inspections were made.

In the Barnack Rural District 22 licences are held, and 156 inspections were made. The premises of the larger cowkeepers are well up to standard. The others are fairly clean.

In the City of Peterborough in 1937 there were 18 retail producers, and 13 wholesale producers. There were 38 retail purveyors in the City, and 20 more with premises outside the City. 86 shopkeepers sold bottled milk. 152 visits were paid. 10 samples of milk were sent to Cambridge for microscopical and biological examination.

In none of these was the tubercle bacillus found.

A warning is given as to the careless use of bottles. Several are left on the side walks and others are returned in a dirty condition. One firm supplying 2,000 gallons a month spends £60 - £80 a month on lost and broken bottles.

#### Veterinary Inspection

Since my last Report was written and up till the end of August 1939 Captain Townson has systematically examined the 954 cows in the accredited herds. It appears that 11 cases of tuberculosis were found compared with 7 last year. Mastitis is practically non-existent in the accredited herds.

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20 samples of milk were examined microscopically but in none were acid fast ( tubercle) bacilli discovered.

#### Accredited Herds

At the end of 1938 there were two producers of Tuberculin Tested milk, one at Longthorpe and the other at Thornhaugh. There were 30 accredited producers, 4 at Marholm, 2 at Longthorpe, 2 at Helpston, 3 at Glinton, 2 at Werrington, 5 Peterborough, 3 Eye, 1 Maxey, 1 Gunthorpe, 1 Borough Fen, 1 Wittering, 1 Wansford, 1 Castor, 1 Ailesworth, 1 Upton, and 1 at Newborough.

#### FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACT

The Report of the Medical Officer of Health to the City of Peterboro not being to hand, I am unable to state what has been done under this heading in the City in 1938. In 1937 five inspections of factories were made, 31 of workshops, and 7 of workplaces. 4 written notices were sent in. 4 defects were found and 4 were remedied.

Three out-workers lists were received.

In the Peterborough Rural District in accordance with the new Act the term " Workshops" is dispensed with and " Factories with mechanical power, and without mechanical power" are substituted. There are 11 factories with mechanical power and 17 without. 34 inspections were made. All are kept in a reasonably clean condition. In the Barnack District the only factory of any size is one for electrical equipment in St Martin's Without. Periodical inspections have been made.

#### CONCLUSION

As in former years, so now, I thank the Public Health Committee for their ever ready help, invariable kindness and consideration, and Nurse Bean and Nurse Mc'Phillips for their loyal and able support.

CHRISTOPHER ROLLESTON



